THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,280—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1911				
11th March	EGYPT	7912	....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10619
25th "	* ARCADIA	7000	....	...
30th "	PERSIA	7951	....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7500	....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9600
22nd "	MANTUA	10905	....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9503
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOMBA	10990
20th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

* The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

"INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 499 or Rs. 294	Rs. 743 or Rs. 391
To London by Sea	Rs. 633 or Rs. 527	Rs. 799 or Rs. 945

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

[redacted]ERS.

[redacted]arachi,

[redacted]S.

Leave Karachi, 1911.
Mar, 14
" 21
April 8
...
" 21
...
May 9
" 17
...
June 10
" 15
July 15
" 19
August 1
" 24
Sept. 5
" 12
...
Nov.
" 13
" 24
Dec. 6
" 12
" 29

at Bombay for

[redacted]tted throughout carrying both

[redacted]rgeon nor Steward- to twelve passen-

[redacted]rst and Second and Stewardess.

[redacted] on A and C

[redacted]lway employees, [redacted]nters, etc.

[redacted]an servants, accom-

[redacted]mpted from the penalty [redacted]ir leave by reason of delay provided it is timed to arrive [redacted] their leave,

[redacted] and fares are subject to alteration [redacted] notice.

JOINT SERVICE.

In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,
To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2171	Mon.	13th March.	11 a.m.	*P D & O M.
Kola	1206	Thurs.	16th March.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	17th March.	6 a.m.	† direct.

*Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1206 tons, on Thursday, 16th March calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAVAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Goalpara," 2147 tons, on Monday, the 13th March, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday, 23rd March, calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,

(Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Wardha," 3967 tons, sailing on or about the 11th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

11th March, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th March 1911
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April "
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	29th March.
Vorwaerts	5990	E. Dannecker	27th April.
Austria	7388	J. Raicich	28th May.
China	6017	F. Pavisich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6045	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London..... " 545 " 685*
Saloon Class to London and back..... " 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Saloon Class to London ..... " 545 to 585
" Class to London and back ..... " 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
China	P. Pavissich	6017	25th Mar. 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

NEW LINE HOME.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Have arranged a Passenger service between BOMBAY, GENOA, and MARSEILLES as follows:—

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about.
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	23rd March
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	10th May
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	25th May
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	13th July
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	27th July

In both Steamers superior accommodation is provided for Passengers. The Vessels are fitted throughout with Electric Light and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. While special arrangements have been made as to cuisine, the fairs range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 according to location of Cabin, return passages being granted at greatly Reduced Rates. Further particulars may be had on application to the Undersigned or the local Shipping and Passenger Agents.

M. M. SHIRAZEE,
No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort. Agent.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque J'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK,

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,350,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	NEW YORK	ILOILO
HONGKONG	PEKING	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CUPS, BOWLS, SHIELDS, MEDALS.

Our up-to-date collection of
PRIZE TROPHIES
is not only the largest in Western India, but it offers a variety for selection, which is unapproached in
DESIGN & PRICE.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITH, &c.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BUY "SHELL" BRAND 150° KEROSENE OIL.

SHELL
HAS
EVERYONE'S
LOUDEST
LAUDATIONS.

For particulars apply to—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,

GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
FORT, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES

CHOCOLATE CREAMS
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS
CHOCOLATE NOUGOT
CHOCOLATE PEPPERMINTS
} Fresh made at their Confectionery Works.

Also
PETERS' CHOCOLATES
FRYS' CHOCOLATES
CAILLERS' CHOCOLATES
CADBURYS' CHOCOLATES
MORIONDS' & GARIGLIOS' CHOCOLATES
MILK CHOCOLATE
CHOCOLATE in tins
CHOCOLATE in packets
Presentation Boxes of CHOCOLATES, etc. etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Bo. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE TREAD IS RE-INFORCED

by the introduction of a row of Rubber studs on either side. These help to protect and preserve the tread practically double the strength of the walls without affecting the resilience, and further prevent any tendency to skid.

The 1911

DUNLOP

CYCLE TYRE

is the limit in comfort, safety and economy.

MADRAS OFFICE: ... ... 188 c, Mount Road.
BOMBAY OFFICE: ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD,

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY

CAKES

WEDDING,
BIRTHDAY,
CHRISTENING.

OF THE BEST QUALITY MADE AT SHORT NOTICE.

PEARSE & Co.,

BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.

BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN & DINNER
served with best WINES and SPIRITS.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liquours from The High Class Houses of Italy and France.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of SUGAR, per s. s. "ISMAILE" from JAVA, are hereby notified that the Steamer is expected to ARRIVE in Bombay, on or about the 13th instant, and will discharge in Dock.

(2) Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery Orders and to take delivery of their Cargo immediately on discharge.

(3) The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning, between 8 and 9 a. m., to survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after seven days of the landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO., Agents.

Bombay, 11th March, 1911.

GENTLEMEN whose CENSUS SCHEDULES are not collected by noon, on the 11th March, will kindly SEND THEM AT ONCE, to the HEALTH OFFICER, Municipal Office.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS will be received up to the 1st April, 1911, by Lieutenant-Commander the Hon. R. O. B. BRIDGEMAN, R.N., for the purchase of the composite single screw gunboat "BEDBREAST" with her engines, boilers and all fittings and stores now on board, as she lies in the Wet Basin, Government Dockyard, Bombay.

The "Bedbreast" was built in Government Dockyard, Pembroke, in 1889, is 165 feet long, 31 feet beam, and 805 tons displacement and 720 indicated Horse Power.

The Fittings and Stores comprise :—

Boats, awnings, auxiliary machinery, anchors and cables, pumps and fire engines, and electric light apparatus.

The purchaser must remove the Vessel from the Government Dockyard, within one fortnight of purchase, at his own risk and expense. Dismantling will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard. No guarantee will be given with the boilers.

Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on acceptance of Tender, balance before vessel is removed from Dockyard. The acceptance of Tenders is subject to the decision of Admiralty, by whom a reserve price has been fixed.

Applications to view the ship and examine detailed list of stores for sale with ship, and any further particulars should be addressed to Lieutenant-Commander the Hon. R. O. B. BRIDGEMAN, R. N., Admiral's House, Woodhouse Road, Bombay.

R. O. B. BRIDGEMAN, Lieutenant-Commander, R. N.

6th March, 1911.

NOTICE.

WANTED A CHIEF OFFICER, for the Broach City Municipality. Salary about Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 rising by annual increments of Rs. 10. Applications will be received within one month from this date. Preference will be given to applicants having a diploma of Sanitary Science or Sanitary Engineering of the British University or failing that of an Indian University.

MOTILAL CHUNILAL, President, Broach City Municipality, Broach.

Municipal Office, Broach, 8th March, 1911.

BOMBAY FOURTEENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 18TH MARCH, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 13th March, 1911.

CECIL GRAY, Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Byculla, 9th March, 1911.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL BOARD, Benares, is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for BUILDING SITES on the Bisheshargunj-Alaipur Road. The sites measure some sixty feet in width and extend to about a mile in length. The road which has been recently constructed is 40 feet wide exclusive of an 8 foot wide footpath, and is provided with a water supply and a Sewer Drain. It forms the easiest and shortest approach to the Benares City Railway Station.

A plan of the road may be inspected on application to the Secretary.

A. C. MUKERJI, Secretary, Municipal Board, Benares.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, up to 1. P. M. (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 23rd March, 1911, for :—

(1). Annual repairs to Trust properties and petty works generally and

(2), The supply of petty stores for the year 1911-1912

2. Forms of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5 each, be obtained from the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 for item No. (1) and Rs. 1,000 for item No. (2), to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in Cash or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board, R. J. KENT, A.M.I.C.E., Trust Engineer.

Bombay Improvement Trust, Engineer's Office, Esplanade, Road, Bombay, 9th March, 1911.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

FOR SALE.

ONE Second-hand Three-bowl RILEY'S CALENDER to calender cloth upto 50 inches width, fitted with two cotton bowls and one chilled-iron bowl. Can be seen at work at the SWADESHI MILLS, Kurla (Thana District.)

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

A THROUGH SERVICE of TRAINS with Dining Cars, attached throughout the day and Corridor Coaches will be introduced, on and from the 1st April, 1911, between Bombay, Umballa and Kalka (for Simla) via Ratlam, Muttra, Delhi, Meerut and Saharanpur.

Fast Trains will connect at Ratlam with those Express to and from Mhow and Indore from and to Bombay.

TIMINGS.

Bombay	...Dep.	21-15	Simla	...Dep.	8- 0
Ratlam	...Arr.	10-20	Kalka	...Arr.	14-43
Do.	...Dep.	10-35	Do.	...Dep.	16- 0
Muttra	...Arr.	22-22	Umballa	...Arr.	18-22
Do.	...Dep	22-42	Do.	...Dep.	19- 0
Delhi	...Arr.	1 45	Saharanpur	...Arr.	20-49
Do.	...Dep.	2- 5	Do.	...Dep.	21-24
Meerut	...Arr.	6-19	Meerut	...Arr.	23-43
Do.	...Dep.	6-59	Do.	...Dep.	23-53
Saharanpur	...Arr.	6-21	Delhi	...Arr.	1-36
Do.	...Dep.	6-36	Do.	...Dep.	2- 0
Umballa	...Arr.	8-20	Muttra	...Arr.	4-55
Do.	...Dep.	8-40	Do.	...Dep.	5-15
Kalka	...Arr.	11- 0	Ratlam	...Arr.	17-20
Do.	...Dep.	11-30	Do.	...Dep.	17-40
Simla	...Arr.	18-20	Bombay	...Arr	7-15

FREDERICK W. HANSON, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th February, 1911.

TO FREEMASONS.

"CLIPPINGS FROM A ROUGH ASHLAR".

A COLLECTION of Masonic and other Verse by P. M. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, F. R. S. L. (Lond), F. E. S. A. (Dublin), Dedicated by Permission to R. W. B. the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K. C. I. E., P. D. G. M., Bombay.

Neatly Printed Cr., 16-M. O. and will be shortly issued. Edition Limited. Register Orders with Publishers, B. I. PRESS, Byculla. ONE SHILLING.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE MAIDAN MARINE LINES.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

AUSTRALIAN BUCKJUMPERS

(En route to England.)

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, MARCH 11TH, 1911.

Doors open 8-45 P. M. Commence 9-30 P. M.

30 OUTLAW 30

HORSES, PONIES AND MULES.

EXHIBITION OF

Daring and Sensational Riding, Spear Throwing, Lassooing, Sharp Shooting, Stock Whip Manipulation.

Australia's best Horsemen headed by BILLY WAITE.

The Champion Roughrider of Australia.

OPEN CHALLENGE

100 Rs. GIVEN AWAY 100 Rs.

To anyone who can ride the Mule.

BUMPER once round the Stockyard.

Prices,—Boxes to hold 5, Rs. 20 ; First Class, Rs. 4; Second Class, Rs. 2; Third Class, Re. 1 & As. 8.

Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

NOTICE.

Owing to the departure of the horses by the Massilia on Thursday, the 16th, the season will be curtailed, to 4 nights only.

Doors Open 8-45. Commence 9-30 prompt.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH, NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT

A STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT

"MESSINA."

This grand film represents the present appearance of Messina as a result of the rebuilding of the City and affords a general idea of the scheme of reconstruction. It also shows the effect of dynamite on the old buildings including the Palace that have to be demolished in the formation of

THE NEW CITY

ALSO

A SPECIAL LIST OF NOVELTIES IN PICTURES just arrived from Europe.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3

7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 P. M.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, March 12TH

GRAND PRIZE SHOW,

7 to 8 P. M.

One GOLD and TWO SILVER WATCHES will be given away.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL, DAILY, 8-30 A. M. to 8 P. M., Standard, including SUNDAYS, From 1st to 15th March, 1911.

"Admission annas four from Monday, March 6th to 15th inclusive."

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

BAND :—THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS, From 6 to 8 EVENING and every night, at 9-30.

TUESDAY, 14th March,

MORNING SESSION, from 9 to 11 With the Band, being Bank Holiday.

EVENING SESSION 6 to 8.

NIGHT SESSION 9-30. SPORTS 10-30.

ANOTHER NIGHT OF EXCITEMENT.

SPORTS AND A STEEPLECHASE

Horses will be kindly lent by a local club, as the numbers will be limited, entries must be made early to secure a mount.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, SKATING SESSIONS, MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS ONLY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT BOMBAY.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION ! ●

NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2

Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING ? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

POPPY LEVER WATCH.—Nickel Silver, elegant shaped, serviceable, non-magnetic Watch, Rs. 10.—D. R. PUNDOLE & SONS, Hornby Road and Church Gate St., Bombay.

FRESH CREAM, Re. 1 per lb.; TABLE BUTTER, Ans. 12 per lb.; PURE MILK, Ans. 3 per Seer:— THE PARISIAN DAIRY, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

MOTORISTS ! Did you see our Aluminium Matting ? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is nonperishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

BUNGALOW TO LET.—Furnished, April to December, four Bedrooms. The Bungalow on Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of Mr. Nigel F. Paton.

SMALL FLAT TO LET, on Apollo Bunder, 2nd FLOOR, Furnished, from May 1; six months certain. Rent 175. Apply Box No, 2522, care of this Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Re. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 3/4d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2¼ per thousand (If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 3 annas each up to 12 months old ; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

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CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

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THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

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GRIMAULT & Co.'s "ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

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V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office : BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an Immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co., Managers.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
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Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M States.)	Tientsin
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... ,, 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
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Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Ldoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.),
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Entebbe
Delhi,	Kandy	Kampala, Uganda.
Cawnpore	Nuwera-Eliya.	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE : ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... ,, 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK, Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF METAL, SILVER AND GOLD WATCHES OF THE WELL-KNOWN RELIANCE WATCH & Co.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 13th day of March, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T), the following list :—

By order of Mr. Girjashanker Vajeshanker and on account and at the risk of Mrs M. Fetterie Nopper, the owner of the Reliance Watch Co.—

72 silver richly embossed lever watches, by the Reliance Watches Co
72 nickel open face keyless watches
8 bell watches level
6 large size calendar and moon watches
36 oxidysed fancy watches
9 gun metal lever watches
15 silver 1-2 Hunter keyless watches
36 silver full Hunter keyless watches
1 motor-car case for watch
1 gilt clock in plush case
1 wooden canteen Mahogany case
1 box hair springs
2 boxes spare dials
765 watch cases
18 silver watches
6 14 K gold watches
5 metal watches
4 14 K gold watches
3 9 K gold watches
1 repeater
24 metal watches
12 silver watches
1 18 K gold repeater
2 9 K gold watches
2 14 K gold watches
30 assorted watches

Will be on view two days previous to sale.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES WITH LARGE PIECES OF VACANT LAND GROWING MANGO, COCOANUT and other FRUIT TREES, at Palli Malla Road, opposite Mr. Jalbhoy Sethna's Property and at Palli Hill, adjoining the European Gymkhana, Bandra, and the said Properties situated on the western side of the Hill facing the Sea.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the mortgagee and with the consent of the mortgagor, sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 19th day of March, 1911, on the respective premises, the following properties at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

A piece of land containing by admeasurement 3620 square yards together with a dwelling-house, shop, and stable built thereon situate at Palli Malla, Main Road, facing the sea, opposite the property of Mr. Jalbhoy Sethna. There are a few mango trees on the land and a well the land is a portion of the land registered under Survey No. 328, Pot Nos. 1, 2, Survey No. 266, Pot Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, and portion of Pot Nos. 3, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10, Survey No. 265, Pot Nos. 8, 9, and portion of Pot Nos. 2, 6, 7, 10, 11, and Survey No. 264, Pot Nos. 13 and 14 and portion of Pot Nos. 3, 7, 9, and 15.

Lot No. 2.

Sale on same day as above immediately after the Lot No. 1 is sold.

A piece of land admeasuring about 3,700 square yards, situate at Palli Malla, Main Road, facing the sea, opposite the property of Mr. Jalbhoy Sethna, containing a few cocoanut and mango trees.

Lot No. 3.

A piece of land admeasuring about 15,111 square yards, situate at Palli Hill, adjoining the European Gymkhana, the land containing about 480 mango grafts of best kinds. The land is registered under Collector's Survey No. 259, Pot Nos. 2, 4, 5, 9 and 11, and Survey No. 255, Pot Nos. 12, 13, 15 and 16.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from undersigned Auctioneers.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE of VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, situate at the Junction of the Abdul Rehman Street and at Janjikar Street otherwise known as "Cutlery Bazar," out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Jamsetji, Rustomji and Davidas, Attorneys for Mr. Ruttanji Bejonji Soonawalla, and on account and at the risk of the heir of the mortgagor Cassum Abdul Gunny, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 25th day of October, 1866, and further charge dated 17th day of November, 1869, Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of March, 1911, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent, land or ground, containing by admeasurement 148 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement Chawl or range of shops, or buildings thereon, erected and built and called or known by the name of Cotum Chawl situate on the Southern side of Janjikar Street, near Juma Masjid and at the junction of Janjikar Street and Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1455, 1456, and New No. 7211, Old Survey No. 1047, 1048 and New Survey No. 1991, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under Nos. 5 and 31 and now under B Ward No. 33 and Street No. 147-51 and 175-82, and bounded as follows, i. e. :—On or towards the east partly by the house of Ahmed Esmail Habib Cadoo and partly by the passage for sweepers, on or towards the west by the Rangari Moholla or Syed Abdul Rehman Street, on or towards the north by the Sheik Alli Janjikar Street, and on or towards the South by the house of Memon Hussein talla Rahimtulla Ahmed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Davidas, Solicitors for the Attorneys at their office No. 5 Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Mahalaxmi, near Haines Road, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from, and by the order of, Messrs. Jamsetji, Rustomji and Davidas, Attorneys for the mortgagee Mr. Chagan Pragji, and on account and at the risk of Ramji Nago Warliker, and his minor son Ramnath Ramji, the mortgagor, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 25th day of August, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJI, Auctioneers, will THIS DAY, the 11th day of March, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 599·43 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Haines Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 252,301, and New No. A 13776, Old Survey No. 320,321, and New Survey No. 4 —— and assessed by the Municipality of 3476, Bombay under E. Ward No. 4308s09, and Street Nos. 3 and 4, and bounded as follows, i. e. :—On or towards the east by the property of Hargovandas Chatioo, on or towards the west by the Haines Road, on or towards the north by the Municipal property, and on or towards the south by the sweepers' passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Davidas, Solicitors for the Attorneys, at their office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th March, 1911.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and is is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

LOST.

LOST on the 2nd February, 1911, at Bassein, 9 Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Coy.'s SHARES Nos. 101752 to 101760—Certificate No. B 7092, in the name of Mrs. MABEL VIOLET MACLEAN. The public are notified against making any use of these Shares. They should be returned to the owner, care of TRAMWAY COY.

FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND TYPE CASTING MACHINE, in working order. Can be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Apply to—

GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY, SILK SARRIES, ETC.

THIS DAY SATURDAY the 11th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Administrator of the Estate and effects of a deceased Parsee Lady the following jewellery :—

A few lots of jewellery consisting of gold chains, watch chain, rings, gold stamps, diamond earrings, ring etc. and a few silk sarries, etc.

The above is now on view.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 grey Arab pony, 14-1, 6 years, ridden by a lady believed sound, owner going to England.
1 Arab horse, 4 years old.
1 bay waler gelding "Naples," aged 14 2 3, goes well in harness.
1 bay Arab, 14-3, 8 years, regularly hunted with Bombay hounds, carried 13 stone, owner going home.
1 Lady's bicycle, in good order.

By order of Messrs. Cox and Co., and account and risk of the concerned—

1 two cylinder 8-10 H. P. five seated Allday and Onion motor-car, Battery ignition complete with cape-cart hood, wind screen lamps, etc. The above car can be seen at Messrs. Cox and Co's godown

Norwich Union Life Insce. Soety.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, March 9.] [BOMBAY, March 10.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	61 1-4	1-8	
do. Rentes ...	97 1-2	un	chgd
1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	97	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 7-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 3-8	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence...	24 1-3	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York ...	52 7-8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25 29 1-2		01
do. do. at Berlin...	20-47	un	chgd
do. do. New York...	4-85 1-4		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th	inst.	
3 months' sight ..	2 1-2		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2 3-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3		1-8
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 7-8		1-4
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 7-8		3-8

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver.—Business has been done at 1-16 under the fixed rates.
Amount paid into the Bank of England, about £150,000.

COUNCIL BILLS :—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Bills on Calcutta ... Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

The Bank of England rate of discount is now 3 per cent.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£38,630,000	Inc. £ 400,000
Public Deposits	...£21,500,000	Inc. £2,500,000
Other Deposits	...£26,700,000	Dec. £2,500,000
Government Securities	£14,800,000	Unchanged.
Other Securities	...£31,930,000	Dec. £ 9,00,000
Notes and Gold	...£29,380,000	Inc. £ 7,03,000

The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Fair demand,	Easier,
Futures	...	Steady.
East Indian	...	Quiet.
Manchester	...	Dull.
Total Sales	...	8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export		1,000
Imports	...	15,000
Mid-Americans	...	7-59—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		...9 3-4 unch,d

Jaffe and Son's White Shirtings B. 10-30 at Rs. 9-10 p. p.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
7·33 —03	7·39 —02	7·39 —02	7·36 —03

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·33 —02	7·10 —01	6·78 —01	6·65 —01	6·59 —01

NEW YORK—

		Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	10,000
Receipts at ,, Last year	...	11,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	6,000
Exports to Continent	...	24,000
Spot Cotton—		...14·45+15
Futures—Month of May 14·25+14		Advanced on bull support and short covering and on limited offerings.
Futures—Month of July 14·18+14		
	...	14 7·16+1·16
	...	14·37+17
		14·44+16
		Firm.

...d unchgd
...inal.
...d unchgd
...inal.
...d unchgd
...Steady.
...Nominal.
...1-2+1-4
...Sellers,
...7 1-4—1-4
...—Done.
...1+1-4
...re.
...72 1-2 unchgd,
...89
...g. &c.—Dull,
...2 3-8 unchgd
...—Sellers—Dull.
...£66 3-4 unchgd
...d 6
...M B.... £54 11-16+3-8

...:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ... 9s.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F
India (Double bags) .. 13 1 1-2.—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.
Tone—Steady.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F
India ...13—Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ...Mar.-April.
Tone—Nothing doing owing to higher prices asked.
German Beet-root 88 o/o ...10 3 1-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...April.
Tone—Rather irregular. Closed steady.
E A B & Similar Crystals C & F
India ...14 2 1-4—Sellers
Months of Shipments ...Mar-Aug.
Tone—Firm.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...11 10 1-2—Value,
Months of Shipments ...March.
Tone—Firm.
Java Sugar—Unchanged.
General Tone—Steady but nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [10th March 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Bulns..	76,800	London	Mercantile Bank
11 do do...	7,68,000	do	Chartered Bank
1 Box Sovs....	75,000	do	do
2 Boxes Bulns..	1,53,600	do	Yokohama Bank
27 do do...	16,93,440	do	National Bank
Sovereigns ...	56,250	do	do
5 Boxes Bulns	2,49,600	do	Hongkong Bank
Sovereigns ...	15,000	do	do
2 Bundles Rs..	3,200	Pebai	A. Gafoor
1 Bundle do...	1,300	Linga	do
1 do do...	1,000	Koweit	H. M. Hadee

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 8th March, 1911.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	40	43,692
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	49	57,294

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T., 1s. 4 3-32d. on Demand, 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' Sight Credits for this month was obtainable, with 1-32d. lower for April and 1-16d. lower from 13th May. There is not much enquiry for Bank remittance, but some Credits have been placed for the mail. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3 1-16d. April
Do. France	...171
Do. Marks	...138 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...132
Shanghai ,,	...176
Japan ,,	...149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 96 5-16 for Cash and the Settlement and remained steady at this price during the morning, but later on improved to 96 3-8 for both positions at which there were buyers at the close.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96	6 0
Settlement	,, 96	6 0

BULLION :—
Bar Silver in London was unchanged yesterday at 24 3-8 for ready and 24 1-2 for delivery in two months. New York was also unchanged at 52 7-8. The local market opened at 61 5-16 ex-duty for ready but rates are easier at the close. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs	24 0 0
Australian ,, ...	,,	24 0 0
Sovereigns ,, ...	,,	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	,,	61 3 0
,, 1st settlement ...	,,	61 5 0
,, 2nd settlement ...	,,	61 11 0

COUNCIL BILLS :—
At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 1 crore, 18·10 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 1-32d. and 81·90 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-16d. tenderers receiving 7 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 101 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be offered has been reduced to 80 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 17th February, and arrived to-day with the mail of the 24th February, brings £60,000 silver, £210,000 bar gold and £10,000 in sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...Rs.	1,20,000
Bombay	... ,,	3,10,000
Madras	... ,,	1,30,000
Total...	... ,,	5,60,000

The steamer which left London on the 24th February and comes with the mail of the 3rd March brings £310,000 silver, £240,000 bar gold and £50,000 in sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...Rs.	11,10,000
Bombay	... ,,	11,10,000
Madras	... ,,	2,70,000
Total...	... ,,	24,90,000

The steamer which left London on the 3rd March and comes with the mail of the 10th March brings £180,000 silver, £260,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereign for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...Rs.	9,53,000
Bombay	... ,,	8,40,000
Madras	... ,,	40,000
Total...	... ,,	18,33,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	180,000	.....
Other Deposits	.....	56,82,000
Sundries	88,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	5,67,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	.....	2,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities...	.....	10,42,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	17,95,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	7,01,000	.....
Bullion	.....	27,000
Balance with other Banks.	.....	2,29,000
Sundries	36,000	.....
Cash	.....	36,20,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1910-11.	Bales. 1909-10	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week.	71,671	114,323	—42,652
Receipt from 1st Oct. to 9th March.	1,355,284	2,065,088	—709,804
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	21,985	20,247	+ 1,738
China ...			
Japan ...	1,722	29,046	— 27,324
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	23,707	49,293	— 25,586
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 9th Mar			
Europe ...	450,148	570,029	—119,881
China ...	5,358	51,161	— 45,811
Japan ...	267,535	447,790	—180,255
Coast Ports ...	24,192	21,074	+ 3,118
Total...	747,225	1,090,054	—342,829
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	15,598	24,241	— 8,643
China ...			
Japan ...	21,654	26,766	— 5,112
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October to 11th Feb. 1911—5,190 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. to 24th Dec. 1910—1,998 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1910.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	10,879	307,003	375,057
Central India... ...	8,042	91,470	128,475
Barsee and Nagur ...	5,655	74,487	206,457
Berar	10,322	238,674	429,105
Central Provinces ...	4,809	97,166	251,098
Total Oomras ...	39,707	808,800	1,390,392
Dholleras	6,303	78,555	95,592
Broache	14,556	38,918	73,868
Compta and Dharwar.	660	28,150	15,442
Westerns	121	4,778	6,954
Bengals (N. W. Provinces) ...	1,265	281,557	334,738
Bengals (Rajputana)...	6,675	65,969	57,575
Sind	2,182	45,129	37,370
Persian	62	626	2,326
American	...	1,080	518
Egyptian	140	1,446	397
Other sorts	...	246	96
Total ...	71,671	1,355,284	2,065,088

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1910.	250,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1910 to 2nd March, 1911	1,355,284
	1,605,284
Shipments from 1st October, 1910 to 2nd March, 1911	747,225
	858,059
Afloat	37,252
	820,807
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail...	339,188
Stock of Cotton in Bombay hands on 3rd March, 1910 ...	481,619

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
Fluctuations have occurred in the Home markets during the past week, but nothing of special interest has transpired. Receipts at the U. S. ports continue to fall off and are now about on a level with the receipts at the same time last year. Spot sales in Liverpool have been very moderate. The final Ginners Report, which is expected here on or about 20th instant, may give some indication of the ultimate yield of the American crop. Private telegrams received during the week give the Census Bureau estimate as 11,900,000 bales. On the week New York shows a decline of 11 points, and Liverpool 8 to 12 points.

The local market has ruled quiet during the week. Fluctuations in Broach, though of daily occurrence have been within a limited range. Exporters have not done much though some settlements of March Broach have been made, and "budlis" of fine to April delivery have been effected. For Japan there has been some enquiry for fine Broach April. In all other descriptions business has been slack and quotations are almost nominal.

It is reported that last night one of the leading bull speculators in good Broach sold out his interest and has retired from the market. The opening rate this morning was Rs. 345-6, weak.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand by exporters at times, and mills have bought quietly for their immediate requirements. Holders have been meeting the demand.

Receipts of cotton into Bombay to date from 1st October are 710,000 less than last season. It seems doubtful if the total receipts this season will exceed 2,200,000 bales maximum.

The steamer which left London on the 17th.

LATER.

Owing to further selling of good Broach by speculators during the day, the rate declined to Rs. 342 1-2, but recovered to Rs. 344 1-2, and closes at Rs. 343 1-2, irregular.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M G Broach	...353	April
Fine M G Broach	...355	March
Good M G Broach	...343 1-2	,,
Fine M G Wardha Hinguughat	...351	,,
Fine M G Nagpur Kampti	...343	,,
Fine M G Damangaum Pulgaon	...340	,,
Fine M G Khangaum Akola	...335	,,
Fine M G Amraoti	...335	,,
Fine M G Muttia	...321	,,
F G M G Khandeish	...306	,,
Fine M G Khandeish	...324	,,
Fine M G Bengals	...312-13	,,
F G H G Bengals	...290	,,
Good Westerns H G	...345	Apl.-May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...355	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Firm.
Estimated Sales	...	8,000 bales
Total Imports	...	14,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July
7·43 + 5	7·44 + 5	7·44 + 5	7·41 + 5

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·39 +5	7·15 +5	6·85 +7	6·72 +7	6·67 +8

FREIGHTS.

The market has been quiet and a moderate business has been done during the past week at the following rates :—

Antwerp:—March 15s 6d seeds, April 14s 6d cotton, 14s 6d.
Dunkirk:—March 15s 6d seeds, April 14s 6d cotton May 14s 6d.
Havre:—March 16s seeds.
Hamburg:—March 15s 6d seeds, April 15s cotton, May 14s 6d
Genoa:—April 14s 6d seeds, May 14s 6d.
Marseilles, Liverpool:—March 14s 6d seeds, April 13s 6d 13 cwts cotton.
Hull:—May 13s 6d 13 cwts cotton,
London:—March 16s to 16s 6d seeds.
The P. and O. quote:—15s. April and 15s. May.
Trieste.—Venice:—16s. seeds, 17s. cotton March; 16s. seeds, 17s. cotton April; 15s. 6d. seeds, 16s. 6d. cotton May; and 15s. seeds, 16s. cotton June.
We quote as follows :—

March	April	May
16s. to 16s. 6d. seeds	14s. 6d. to 15s. seeds	14s. 6d. to 15s seeds

Cotton 6d. extra; Dunkirk Havre and Hamburg 6d. extra. Hull 14s. 13 cwts April-May.
The following fixture is reported:—
S. S. "Hindustan" 14s. 6d. one, 15s. two Mediterranean ports; March loading.
The market closes steady.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market has fluctuated during the week, but is now feeling the influence of heavy receipts into Bombay which are double those of last year. These heavy receipts are due to the high prices ruling, but very big crop estimates are being received from up-country, with free orders to sell. The Argentine crop is no doubt a very small one, but it would tell much at the end of the season. We do not anticipate wide fluctuations either way for the present.

We quote :—
Bold Ready .....Rs. 12 6 0 B. T.
April-May.....Rs. 12 14 0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is steady with an improved demand. Prices are expected to deliver moderately owing to good exports of Soya beans being expected from Manchuria, where plague has decreased.

We quote :—
Brown Delhi April-May Rs. 7 4 9 R. T.
Ready Brown Cawnpore Rs. 6 7 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat...Rs. 7 14 0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
There has been a good demand during the past week and prices have improved slightly.

We quote :—
Bold white 85 per cent..... Rs. 52 8 0
Mimbara ..... Rs. 53 8 0
Yellow Hinganghat..... Rs. 56 8 0
Red Jubbulpore..... Rs. 50 0 0
Black Kutni ..... Rs. 45 0 0

POPPYSEED :—
The market has ruled firm during the week, but there has been little doing. Rates are unchanged.

We quote :—
Ready .....Rs. 10 12 0 B.T.
April-May.....Rs. 10 12 0 ,,

CASTORSEED :—
The market is quiet but steady with little business passing.

We quote :—
Ready and forward.....Rs. 36 0 0

COTTONSEED :—
A quiet market with prices unchanged.
We quote :—
Ready .....Rs. 25 8 0 to Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
There has been little enquiry and prices are easier.
We quote :—
Bold grain.....Rs. 45 0 0
Small.....Rs. 44 0 0

WHEAT:—
There has been nothing doing by shippers. Local mills are buying White Bangla or Cawnpore at Rs 4-9-0 for March delivery.
We quote :—
White Bangla Mar .....Rs. 4 9 0 R.T.
White Delhi April-May...Rs. 4 14 6 ,,

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	71,671 bales
Wheat ...	...	70,301 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	244,870 ,,
Rapeseed ...	...	30,251 ,,
Gingellyseed ...	...	26,059 ,,
Poppyseed ...	...	713 ,,
Groundnuts...	...	32,632 ,,
Castorseed ...	...	74,991 ,,
Rice ...	...	103,246 ,,
Myrabollams ...	...	83,077 ,,
Cottonseed ...	...	137,098 ,,
Mowraseed ...	...	20 ,,
Gram ...	...	10,313 ,,
Joowar ...	...	3,022 ,,
Maize ...	...	7,077 ,,

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS.—The demand continues slack and the bazaar is quiet. Dealers are consequently unwilling to operate to arrive, but contrary to buyers expectations this has so far had very little effect on Home prices.

GREY GOODS.—The market is quiet with very little doing.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—We have no change to report in this market, which continues dull.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The market is steady but the demand continues poor. There is no change in the Home markets.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market is quiet and unchanged.

DHOOTIES.—Market steady. There is little doing. Home markets firm.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The home market has again been lower and Copper is quoted £66-10 and Yellow Metal £55-15. The demand here is slow and prices are much below. Home rates. No business is passing.

PETROLEUM.

		per case
Snowflake Brand...150°	American	Rs. 6 0 2
White Rose Brand...150°	American	,, 5 12 2
Chester Brand ... 75°	Abel A'can	,, 4 12 2
Devoe's Brilliant ... 76°	Abel, A'can	,, 4 8 2
Monkey ...125°	American	,, 4 8 2
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°		per 2 tins ,, 4 3 0 per 8 Impl. gallons
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins 125°		Rs. 3 9 0

Unsteady.

The following are the quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—

Ex Godown Price. Delivery Charges extra.

	Rs. a. p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins ...	4 0 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons ...	3 5 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	2 14 0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0 3 0
Burmah Candles per pound	0 4 0

SHARES.

The market has kept steady during the week though prices in many cases remain unchanged. Alliance Bank of Simla shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 265; Bank of Bombay shares at Rs. 1,587 1-2; Bank of India's at Rs. 63; Bank of Burmah at Rs. 134; Eastern Bank shares at Rs. 70 1-2; and Indian Specie Bank shares at Rs. 50 1-2. In Miscellaneous Companies, All India United Insurance Company shares have declined to Rs. 11 1-2; Bombay Burma Trading Company have kept steady at and about Rs. 532 1-2; Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 122 and preference shares to Rs. 168 1-2. Bombay Steamship N. Company ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 277 1-2 and preference shares at Rs. 280. Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. shares are in demand at Rs. 275 and Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares after touching at Rs. 815 have improved to Rs. 825. A big lot of Shivrajpur Syndicate shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 16; Tata Iron and Steel Co. ordinary shares have been put through at Rs. 39 1-2, preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 131 and differed shares at Rs 77. Thacker's have declined to Rs. 248; Bombay Telephone Co. shares are steady at Rs. 42 and Treacher's at Rs. 500. Press shares are quiet and unchanged New Mofussil's at Rs. 795; New Berar's at Rs. 532 1-2 and Indian Cotton at Rs. 132 1-2. In Mill Companies, Bombay United are quiet at Rs 295; Central India's are steady at Rs. 1,680; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares at Rs. 1,110.; Coorla Mill shares have declined to Rs. 465 and Cresent's at Rs. 66 1-4 and David's are quiet at Rs. 368 3-4. A good number of Finlay Mill shares have been put through at Rs. 232 1-2; Jamshed's are quiet at Rs. 140. Kahinoor's have ruled at and about Rs. 630. Leopold's have changed hands at Rs. 30; Luxmi Cotton Mill shares have declined to Rs. 1,435; Maneckjee Petit's are quiet at Rs. 2,635; Morarjee Goculdas Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 2,900; Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company shares are steady at Rs. 775; Standard's are unchanged at Rs. 920; Swadeshi's at Rs. 1,045; Vishnu Cotton Mill ordinary shares at Rs. 530. In Railway Companies, Tapty Valley Railway shares have improved to Rs. 490 C. D.; Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway shares have declined to Rs. 595 X. D; and Amritsar-Patty old shares have changed hands at Rs. 120 X.D. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

INDIA'S CASH BALANCES.

The balances held in cash in the civil treasuries of the Government of India and at the credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of :—

February 1909	...	Rs. 12,74,72,000
Do. 1910	...	Rs. 15,63,33,000
Do. 1911	...	Rs. 17,18,63,000

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 11th March,

211. Rifles Meeting.—The Annual Rifle Meeting will be held at Ghat Kopar from 12th to 20th instant (subject to alteration) by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. daily. Programmes can be obtained at Head Quarters.

1st Entries closed at 12 noon on the 10th instant. Post entries will be received at ordinary rates up to 5 p.m. to-day, Saturday after which will be double rates will be charged.

B V R Range 12th Match I 200 yards
,, ,, 13th ,, II 300 yards
,, ,, 14th ,, III 500 yards
,, ,, 15th ,, IV 600 yards
,, ,, 16th ,, V 700 yards
,, ,, 17th ,, VI 800 yards
,, ,, 18th ,, VIII and IX 200 yards
,, ,, 19th ,, VII 200 yards also matches I and VI (closes)
,, ,, 20th Cadets Marching Competition.
G I P Ranges 12th Tennant Memorial Marksman Challenge Cup
,, 14th Bayley Challenge Cup
,, 16th Highland Challenge Cup
,, 18th Blaney Challenge Cup
,, 19th Leslie Challenge Cup

212. Parades.—Parades will be held on the Oval on Mondays and Thursdays at 6-30 p.m. until further orders, for Recruits, Reservists and members requiring parades for efficiency and also at Head-Quarters on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.

213. Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

Makes The Hair Grow

We are talking about Ayer's Hair Vigor. Just note that word "Ayer's." You are perfectly safe with it. No harm to you or to your hair. Makes the hair grow? It certainly does. Stops falling hair, too. Remember, it's "Ayer's" we are talking about. Ask your doctor about your hair and about Ayer's Hair Vigor. Get his approval. Your own doctor and "Ayer's" make a strong combination. It means faith, confidence, satisfaction.

Ayer's Hair Vigor
DOES NOT COLOR THE HAIR

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Massilia s—194 bales wool, D Kundanmull; 228 bales wool M Ramjidass; 1,220 bundles oil cake, Glade and Co; 201 cwts nigerseed, Baner and Krause; 9 bales wool, the Bombay Company; 120 bales wool, D Nagji and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Massilia s—12 bales wool, S B and A D Bussons, Persiana s—324 cwts groundnuts, Granbury Bros, E S Embericos s—44,240 cwts teelseed, 1,500 cwts linseed, 15,996 cwts groundnuts and 4,000 castor seed, 50,000 wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.
Farn s—26,240 cwts castor-seed, 90,024 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,015 cwts myrabollams, H Kesowji and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Persianas—522 cwts nigerseed Ralli Bros; 330 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.
Tulloch Maru s—385 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed 2,000 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros; 300 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, and 3,000 cwts lilseed and 28,000 cwts. linseed, K Dewchand; 4,077 cwts linseed and 8,118 cwts rapeseed, M Vulabhdas; 4,000 cwts linsede, B S Lloyd and Co.
Clan MacLean s—12,000 cwts linseed, K Dewchand; 1,414 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 890 bales cotton and 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros,.
Pearlmoor s—2,000 cwts linseed, K Dewchand; 1996 cwts linseed, John Fachiri; 2,000 cwts linseed, K Dewchand and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Bohemia s—51 bales cotton the Swadeshi Mills Co; 340 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.
Clematis s—8,000 cwts linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 100 cwts horns, J M Rahimtoola,

FOR HAMBURG.
Rotenfels s—1 pot roza oil. 2 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 50 bales hemp, M Nathubhoy and Co; 1,005 cwts linseed, K Dewchand and Co; 175 bales cotton, W Wolfe and Sons; 14 bales hides. Nizamooddin and Co.
Lamington s—3,523 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 4,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.
Khosran s—37 cws groundnuts, John Fachiri.
D Balduino s—200 bales cotton, Maneckji Jethabhoy and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Massilia s—19 bales wool, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR BREMEN.
Rotenfels s—55 bales cotton, C Peraj and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.
D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR VENICE.
Bohemia s—202 bales cotton. Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.
Delhi s—1,000 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Goculdas Sons and Co; 882 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Delhi s—200 bales twist, M M Esabhoy; 25 cwts shark fins, V Oka; 1 case and 2 pots perfumery E A Mochola.
Ischia s—500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Delhi s—100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR MOJI.
Delhi s—143 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Himalaya," March 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Himalaya," with the English mails of the 24th ultimo, is arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday with the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Austin, Mr A C
Anson, Miss E
Bruce, Miss R N
Biscoe, Mrs
Bell, Lt S B
Duke, Mrs F W and Miss
Folkes, Miss M M
Garden, Rev J H
Hampton, Mrs
Hoskins, Miss M
Hewitt, Mr J C and Mrs
Harvey, Mrs E E
Hay, Miss D
Harrison, Miss L M
Jacobs, Miss M
Keen, Miss
Lovelock, Miss, nurse and infant
McNeill, Mr K J
Mullen, Miss
Minchin, Maj A B and Mrs
Miller, Mr O E
Ponsonby, Mr W G
Roberts, Mr A
Simpson, Dr F T and Mrs
Shepherd, Mrs and Miss
Taylor, Capt R M
Warn, Miss
Walker, Mr M A
White, Mr T M

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Browne, Mr R J
Bowring, Miss C
Burnett, Miss
Burnett, Mr R H
Biscoe, Rev T
Bailey, Mr E A
Conran, Capt M
Colvin, Miss
Christie, Mr J M
Clarke, Miss G
Finlay, Mr A M
Ferris, Capt W A T
Fraser, Mr D and Mrs
Fisher Mr T C
Gale, Capt E S
Hall, Major E S
Holroyd, Capt G
Hewson, Miss (nurse)
Hobart, Mr D
Harwood, Mr H
Howlett, Mr F M
Lalsake, Miss (maid)
Lewis, Mr
Lamb, Miss
Mackrell, Capt
Morris, Maj G M
McNabb, Mrs
May, Capt J P
Miller, Mr J
Nuttall, Mr E A
Nimmo, Mr J W
Pitt, Mr H
Paton, Mr E W
Pass Emie
Reynolds, Lt E W
Rainy, Mr G
Ripon, Mr P J P
Reid, Mrs L and Miss
Ripon, Mrs P J G, nurse, and infnt.
Ross, Major F C C
Reynolds, Mrs E W
Stocker, Capt E H
Stewart, Mr S C
Tuting, Miss
Trotter, Capt E G S
Thompson, Mrs P
Tinling, Mr J S B
Tapissier, Mr
Whatley, Miss E

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Cowan, Col E A
Owen, Mr J
Wasir Singh, Sher Singh

LONDON TO KARACHI—Keen, Miss

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BIRTH.

KIRK—March 7, at Spring Glen, Coonoor, to Mr and Mrs H B Kirk, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HARVEY—FALLE—March 6, at St John's Church, Meerut, by the Rev R D Ninis, Ambrose Blacklock Harvey, Lieut-Colonel, 4th P A V Rajputs, to Nora Falle, daughter of the late Captain John Vernon Falle, R I M, Deputy Conservator of the Port of Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Extra Races.
Australian Buckjumpers, Marine-lines Maidan, 9-30 p.m.
Address by Mr. G. R. Lowndes, barrister-at-law, to students of the Government Law School, Elphinstone College, 5-45 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Special attraction, our star film "Messina."
Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m.

Maxim: "Going the millionaire pace on a 1,000 dols. income may be easy, but the road is short."—"Philadelphia Ledger."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, L. Marques and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. "Umkuzi" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Muttra 2,985 tons Captain R W Tallent arrived here on Thursday evening with a general cargo from Calcutta and coast ports leaving the former port on February 14.

The steamer Faro, 2,734 tons Captain G T Albyne arrived here on Thursday evening from Buenos Ayres v.a Durban and Marmagoa with a cargo of manganese ore, leaving the first named port on January 21.

The steamer Hild 719 tons Captain J Salvesen arrived here on Thursday evening with a cargo of timber and 12 deck passengers from Bangkok which port she left on February 17.

The steamer Lowther Range 2,467 Captain J W Blatgo, left here yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The Japan Line steamer Bingo Maru 3,873 tons Captain S J G Parsons left here yesterday with a general cargo for Kobe, &c.

The steamer Galavale 2,441 tons Captain E Leary left here yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The Wilson Line steamer Rinaldo, 2,791 tons, Captain G E Pickering left here yesterday for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo and the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Dagmar, 1,963 tons, Captain A N Hutsman, left here yesterday for Portsaid (for order) with a general cargo.

The steamer Quanstock, 2,776 tons, Captain T Johnston left here yesterday for Rotterdam and Hull with a general cargo.

The steamer Budree, 1,613 tons, Captain W Jones, arrived here yesterday from Jedah with 672 pilgrims leaving that port on February 8. During the voyage 36 deaths are reported to have taken place among the pilgrims.

The steamer Sabirian, 2,312 tons, Captain F V Del Orme, arrived here from Jedah with 652 pilgrims, leaving that port on February 24.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt J D Dick R N ..Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr Hon R O B Bridgeman Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr J Harvey R N.....Special Service Steamer
R I M S Elphinstone.....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine
R I M S General Brackenbury .....Lt Comdr Robinson Target Towing Steamer
H I M S Hardinge.....Capt Luck R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 10.

Budrie...1613 Jones .....Snowdon
Brasiliana.....2438 .....
E S Embrinos..... Embrinos...Liverpool...T Morrison
Gymeric .....2655 Willisms .....E Tajbhoy
Gealpara .....1353 Whytehead.....P G...M M & Co
Egypt .....4178 Summers ...London ...11-3 P & O Co
Farn...2734 Albyne .. Liverpool & c W & A Graham & Co
Hatumet.....2384 Peters .....W & A Graham & Co
Hild...719 Salvesen .....F F Campbell & Co
Kola .....510 e Morrison.....M M & Co
Muttra...2986 Tallent .....M Mackinzee & Co
Pemiakota .....2209 Cole .....M Mackenzie & Co
Persia .....4198 Haughton...London....25-3 P&O Co
Pearlmoor ...2576...Antwerp &c ...J Mackintosh & Co
Saifi .....502 Baldwin .....B & P S N Co
Shirley.....2192 Stone .....M M & Co
Salactte...2391 Lewellin...Aden.....18-3 .....P & O Co
Stalsenfels . 3553 Thielen ...?....W & A Graham & Co
Siberian...2312 Ormi.....
Tullochmoor...2251 Johnstone .....T M & Co
Warora.....2564 Maude .....N F.....M M & Co
Waitemata.....3459 Vent.....M M & Co
Wardha.....2559 Nicholson .....Calcutta.....11-3 M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Massilia .....3250 Thomson .....Liverpool...16-3 W & A Graham & Co
3 D Baldnino.....2884 Maganzini ...Genoa .....15-3 Rubattino Line
4 Ischia.....2482 Belsito ...Hongkong .....16-3 Rubattino Line
5 Persiana .....2616 Garrett.....Dunkirk ...11-3 T Morrison & Co
8 Bohemia .....2346 Gillhuber .....Trieste.....16-3 A L S N Co
9 Quilca .....4942 Stewart ...Rangoon.....10-3..... M M & Co
16 Lamington.....2283 McPhail.....Karachi .....10-3 K Nixon & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Delhi	4786	Bradshaw	Shanghai	15-3	P & O Co
U & R Rotenfels	3590	Freedon	Hamburg	11-3	W & A Graham & Co
D & E Clan Maclean	2952	Williamson	N F J F & Co		
F Clematis	2339	Robinson	Antwerp	18-3	J Mackintosh & Co
G Islami	1605	Green	R S Ports	11-3	B & P S N Co
H Kristiania	1672	Johnson	N F N F		W & G & Co
K Khosrou	2410	Hannah	Genoa	23-3	B & P S N Co
M Clan Macinnes	2480	Maclean	Cochin	11-3	J Finlay & Co Ld
O Dagmar	1963	Hutsman	Liverpool	10-3	W & A Graham and Co
P Lichtenfels	3525	Wittenberg	N F N F	W & A G & Co	
Q Abydos	1939	Davies	Rangoon	12-3	G C & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
9	Muttra	Tallent	Calcutta, Feb 14
	Farn	Albyne	Buenos A, Jan 21
	Hild	Salvesen	Bangkok, Feb 17
10	Siberian	Orme	Jedah, Feb 24
	Budrie	Jones	Jedah, Feb 8

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
10	H T Blasy	Notby	Southampton
	Lowther Range	Blance	Calcutta
	Bingo Maru	Parsons	Kobe, &c
	Galavale	Leary	Antwerp
	Rinaldo	Pickering	Hull via K'chi
	Dagmar	Hutsman	Port Sa'd
	Quanstock	Johnstone	Rotterdam

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Clan Maclean, for Liverpool, &c.
" Lichtenfels, for Hamburg, &c
" Hild, for Bangkok

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	From
5	Florican	Calcutta
6	Georgian Prince	Batoum
7	Nadir	Bombay
7	Lindula	Negapatam
7	Willesden	Liverpool
7	Gwalior	Rangoon
8	Teesta	Straits

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 11th March.

126 Parades Nos. 1 and 2 companies—Gun Instructional Parades will be held at the Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder at 7-30 a.m. on Monday and Wednesday the 13th and 15th March; and at 9 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday the 14th and 16th March. Members requiring drills for efficiency should attend these parades.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

127 R G A Practice.—The R G A will carry out practice from Colaba North on Wednesday 15th and from Colaba South on Thursday 16th March, respectively, commencing at 10 a.m. Members wishing to attend should send their names to the Adjutant as early as possible. Dress Khaki and helmets.

128 D R F Competition.—Will be held on Saturday March 11th at the F C Tower Colaba Point. Competitors will report themselves to the Instructor in Gunnery F G A at the Top of the Tower at 4-30 p.m.

Dress :—Khaki and Helmets.

113 Gun Layers Competition—Will be held at Mahalaxmi Battery on Saturday, 11th March at 4-30 p.m.

Dress :—Khaki and helmets.

Any gun layer wishing to compete in the D R F Competition should parade with D R F Competitors. Those who do so will be examined in gun laying at Mahalaxmi on Saturday 18th March.

124 Rifle Meeting.—The annual Rifle meeting will be continued at Santa Cruz on Sunday next 12th instant.

Train leaves Colaba at 6-30 a.m., Church Gate 6-35 a.m. and Grant Road at 6-46 a.m.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

128 Parade.—E E Company. Saturday 11th instant All night Electric Light Manning. Launch leaves Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m.

E. P. OUDLIP, Lieut. R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Sale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

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AND GENERAL
PRESENTATION ARTICLES
IN
ENDLESS VARIETY.
GOLD JEWELLERY,
SILVER WARE AND
ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE.
MAKING GOLD AND JEM SET
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INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
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One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.
PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS
£6 or £7 per annum,
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MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
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PRADER RIPU.
A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to
SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay, No. 2.

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ENORMOUS REDUCTION
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"CHEAP JACK"
TAILORS
AND
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS,
MAJESTIC HOTEL,
Opposite Apollo Hotel,
FORT, BOMBAY.

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A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 8 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.
WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

***All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

"Merewether Road."—A man who sets a gramophone going between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning may be assumed to be either intoxicated or insane. The Police would deal with either case. Send your complaint to them.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 11th March, 1911.

BUILDERS VERSUS ARCHITECTS.

THE course of training through which architects should pass is by no means a settled subject even in England, the idea that a young man should start with an apprenticeship to a builder, having still many staunch advocates. "A review of the tendencies of the Modern School of Architecture," read before the Institute in 1900 by Professor Pite and also a paper read by Mr. Schultze at Birmingham, entitled "Architecture or Building" were quoted by Mr. T. Fyfe, F.R.I.B.A., at the Institute in January, in support of the dual training which has its parallel in the training of the modern civil engineer, whether he be preparing for the mechanical branch or for that of roads and bridges. Mr. Schultze, who is nothing if not thorough, says "I am not hopeful that a good general type of modern building will be seen until we architects are abolished; swept away root and branch. The craftsman could, and should, be taught to do the architect's work in addition to, or as part of, his own. I would plead for a practical basis in the training of your youths. Send them first to do work and see work done, and to learn and know about the nature of materials and their putting together, teach them architecture as engineers are taught, don't bother too much about design." If the lecturer wanted to raise a lively discussion he could not have made a better beginning, for differences of opinion are just as wide and as varied among architects as among other artistic craftsman. Speaking of the Paris Opera House he described it as one of the greatest buildings of modern times, in which we see the perfect flower of the system that produced great *Prix de Rome* men. We see a thing beautiful as an organic whole within and without; the marvellous creation of a truly great architect. In the discussion, Mr. Seth Smith, quoted the opinion of an Englishman who was present at its erection and who declared that this building was a whole tissue of falsehoods. The purely academic course of instruction, said Mr. Smith, is expressed in the *Ecole des Beaux Artis*, and the smaller architecture of France is, in consequence, not worth looking at. If a student has a year to spend, he could not do better than utilise it in workshop experience. The speaker had read how Sir Gilbert Scott, the designer of the Rajabai Tower in Bombay, lacking this practical experience, proved a veritable bugbear to the workmen, who welcomed his departure from the scaffold. A third speaker said that the architect who would take hold of the tools and shew how the work should be done is a terror in the hearts of all builders. Architects of this kind invariably produce sound buildings, but he had never been struck by the artistic quality of the work. As usual, the battle was a drawn one, but no one could avoid the conclusion that a more cordial and thorough understanding has still to be arrived at between the builder and the architect. No man can design well without a very extensive knowledge of the properties of materials, of methods, of workmen, and of certain commercial limitations and, as, in most works of importance unexpected changes and modifications have to be made at the suggestion of the builder, a considerable amount of practical experience may be necessary in order to form a just estimate of these proposals.

There was one branch of the subject which seems to have been ignored by the lecturer and hearers alike; the influence of the owner of the building on both design and construction. This is a matter, which at a meeting of Indian architects, would have furnished material for a good deal of aggrieved comment, for, generally speaking, as soon as an Indian engages the services of an architect there is born within him a genius for building construction which will be found to account for many things in Bombay that might be otherwise inexplicable. The owner will make alterations in finished buildings without reference to his architect, and with the most grotesque result, as for example, at a certain new building in Bombay where a green painted wooden screen surmounts a handsome pierced stone boundary-wall. There can be no doubt that the Indian architect would be very much the better for a course of practical training, for the house carpenter rarely knows how to joint his framing properly, and when ironwork is introduced it is generally without proper proportions for its purpose. Much more is required to make a capable architect than a course of drawing office, of quantity calculations and estimating, and if the young architect should take service for a period with a builder, he will gain much valuable experience. But this is not all. In India where building methods are in such a backward condition, the architect should read up the current literature of his trade in the journals which are now so numerous, and so well edited and illustrated.

Economical design is only half the battle, and must be supplemented by economical methods of construction. It was in a rather frivolous moment that Lieutenant-Colonel Waters, I.M.S., gave to our city the name of "Bombay the Beautiful" which has been echoed by the cold weather visitor, and accepted as their proper due by the citizens. Experienced and travelled observers are much less enthusiastic; they say that Bombay architecture is degenerating, that its true oriental character is disappearing and that the part that is left consists principally of lavish decoration of a decidedly inartistic kind. The balcony has almost disappeared and with it the shady retreats that were so grateful in hot weather both by day and night. Stairways are contracted, ill-lighted and dirty, and interior chambers without direct light continue to be found in expensive modern houses. Immense chambers are built with inordinate distances from light to light, and these are partitioned into smaller chambers regardless of the demands of ventilation. Many thoughtful observers are of opinion that Bombay has grown far beyond the desirable bounds of an oriental city, its density in many parts is excessive, and it contains an immense floating population that cannot be trained in the habits of order and self-control which are necessary in such congested areas. They are the despair of the sanitary authorities and when epidemics arrive they are the first to suffer and the last to take a lesson in more careful habits. A very lax Local Government was largely to blame for the dreadful conditions in which thousands of these people were housed at the time when the epidemic of plague broke out, and ever since the Improvement Trust began its operations, the problem of lodging this population in sanitary conditions, at a cost bearing a reasonable relation to their earnings has offered a very complex and interesting study to our local architects. This work demands just as profound study as the design of the most imposing building, for it demands the utmost economy in construction based on a wide knowledge of materials, meteorology, climate and personal habits and even prejudices of the people to be housed. Such knowledge goes deeper than any examination and it can only be demonstrated in work actually done and tried.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

IT was not to be expected that the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy's motion for the abolition of the cotton excise duties would be carried at Thursday's Council meeting, but it was not anticipated that the majority against it would be so small. The moral effect of this result, says the telegram, cannot be mistaken; and means, if anything at all, that the country is growing impatient concerning a tax which it feels ought never to have been imposed and the sooner it is abolished the better. The representative of the Bombay Chamber did not support the motion for the reason, that the Committee of the Chamber, in the interests of Commerce, held the same view expressed by the Government some few years ago that, if the excise duty was abolished, an import duty of 3½ per cent. must also be abolished. Naturally, for the one is the corollary of the other. Of course, Mr. Gokhale's suggestion that the excise duty should be removed and the import duty enhanced to compensate for the loss, was impracticable, but Mr. Clark was forced to acknowledge that the former duty had been a source of irritation and ill-feeling in India since its introduction. It hampers a home industry; at the same time we can never hope for its removal unless the import duty be removed too. As Mr. Clark argued: The excise duty places two great industries on terms of equality and both contribute alike to the Indian exchequer. The mill industry here in common with the cotton manufactures all over the world has had its temporary set-back and is passing now through a period of depression. But statistics of the growth and productivity of mills shows beyond question that the duty had not been an intolerable or even a severe burden. Indeed, the progress of this industry forms one of the brightest chapters in the history of the Indian commerce. True, but they would have been brighter had there been no countervailing duty to contend against.

Another matter of importance which was unsatisfactorily dealt with was that concerning the vernacular press. It is undeniable that much mischief has been done and much misrepresentation disseminated by ill-informed vernacular newspapers. But Government has not hit upon the best means of preventing the evil. To subsidise certain journals is to cause them to be looked upon with suspicion by the people they seek to inform, to rob them of their independence and their value as critics of Government measures. If Government were to supply all journals with copies of their Press Notes, which must be prepared by capable persons and as explanatory as possible, in their details, they need spend but little money and if they would but issue those Notes with promptitude they would have little cause to complain of misrepresentation. If journalists cannot get hold of reliable information from authoritative sources they will publish what is reported or rumoured or alleged and they cannot be blamed if sometimes they are inaccurate. But to favour one and not another is the way to make enemies, and unless every line in a subsidised journal be carefully censored and revised by a responsible Government official it is more potent for evil than the most ill-informed sheet which issues from a machine. For a recognised Government organ to make a mis-statement—unintentional though it may be—would be to mislead the public and to cause self-supporting, dignified journals to repeat that mis-statement on the authority of an official organ. To subsidise the press is to pamper sycophancy, to generate servility and the fact will be made the most of by the vernacular journals which are left to their own resources.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

THE Administration Report of the North-West Frontier Province for 1909-10 contains but little reference to frontier affairs, it being stated that "an exhaustive treatment of the subject is not called for in a report of this nature, and the subject has been dealt with at length elsewhere." That subject is one of more importance than any other, however, so we suppose we are not to hear of it—for some time yet. However it is stated that on the northern section of the frontier, except for a few raids of a petty nature, the inhabitants of the settled districts were not interfered with. In parts of Kohat and the Dejarat the border villages suffered from the depredations of outlaws, with a base in Khost in Afghanistan; but now that the villagers are better armed, they have been more successful in resisting attacks on themselves, and the outlaws' operations have been mainly confined to kidnapping travellers at a distance from human habitations. It is impossible to cope with this trouble by any means at present feasible in British territory, owing to the desolate and broken nature of the country on many parts of the border. The only remedy lies in preventing the ingress of the gangs from Afghanistan, says the report. Mahsuds were responsible for a number of raids in Banu and Dera Ismail Khan, but the defeat and capture of part of a large gang at Pahar Khel in Banu did something to check their depredations. Fortunately the Militia Corps remained in a high state of efficiency, though there was difficulty in the matter of recruiting for the Northern and Southern Waziristan Militia. The figures of the year show a regrettable increase in crime of all descriptions, while murders have reached a total far in excess of any of the last ten years. Still they have lively times in the province for years. This cannot be attributed to trans-border crime as the number of murders by trans-border men was practically the same as last year. A reason for the increase may possibly be found in the favourable receptions which outlaws are now receiving across the Afghan border. Blood feuds and desire to kill an enemy, observes the the compiler of the report, will always exist among the population of the district, who are only deterred from the prosecution of this object by the fear of punishment, or the alternative of becoming a hunted fugitive. When a safe asylum is assured, the removal of a main deterrent is bound to have disastrous results. Trans-border crime, except in the Derajat, was comparatively small, but on the other hand a very large increase was due to the depredations in Banu and Kohat of gangs of outlaws from Afghanistan. The time is coming, we trust, when these gangs will be effectively dealt with; but, as we remarked the other day, when attention was drawn in the Imperial Council to the prevalence of incursions, it is unlikely such measures will be undertaken until after the Coronation Durbar is a thing of the past.

THE English Mail steamer "Himalaya" arrived late last evening at 8 p. m.

REUTER states that the Bombay mails of the 25th ultimo arrived at Brindisi, on the afternoon of the 8th March.

THERE was a meeting of the Executive Council of H. E. the Viceroy at 11 yesterday morning at Government House, Calcutta.

A PRESS Communique, issued, states that the King-Emperor's Birthday will be celebrated in India on Saturday the 3rd June.

THE "Madras Times," discussing the subsidising of vernacular newspapers, says that the subsidy of the Press, besides being a most unliberal policy, is a policy foredoomed to failure.

A SUB-COMMITTEE is considering as to suitable steps to be taken for encouraging the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine in the expanded Medical College, which is to form the Punjab Royal Memorial.

THE following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor-General on the 7th March :—Act No. VI of 1911, an Act further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

PINDI DASS, Editor of the defunct Urdu newspaper, who was convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment in 1907, was released from the Central Jail, Mooltan, on the 1st instant, got having a rebate of seventeen months on account of good behaviour in jail.

It is understood that a vacancy has been caused in the Legislative Council by the resignation of Lieut-General Sir Douglas Haig. It became apparent some time ago that the presence of both the Commander-in-Chief and his Chief of the General Staff at long meetings of the Legislative Council in Calcutta must effect prejudicially the work of army training camps of exercise, etc., which is carried out during the cold weather.

THE State Gazette of Porbundar, says an original inhabitant of this State, but now a resident of Bombay, Sheth Chatrabhuj Shivji has shown a highly generous spirit by giving a munificent gift of Rs. 25,000 for the purpose of building three great charitable institutions :—(1) To raise the "Asmavati Reservoir and Ghat" on the site where the confluence of Asmavati is situated; (2) to raise a Sanskrit Pathashala near the Rupateba tank; and (3) an orphanage near the Temple of Sudamaji. The land required for the purpose will be granted free by the State.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE PARLIAMENT BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The fight on the Parliament Bill opened this week and the work, of what must be a historic session, was begun in worthy style. I understand the Government are in high feather. With a majority of 124 on the first reading, no seats lost at the by-elections they contemplate the prospect with confidence and equanimity; and optimists on the Ministerial side of the House anticipate a settlement of the constitutional question before the Coronation. Despite recent reports to the contrary, the Lords have decided to attempt to reform themselves and Lord Lansdowne has announced that he will bring in a measure dealing with the subject. Probably the leaders of the Opposition are well-advised. Much was made of the suggestions for internal reform of the Upper Chamber as an alternative to the Government's drastic proposals at the General Election and if nothing was now heard of them it would not look well in the country.

Mr. Balfour, in one of the best speeches he has delivered for a long time, announced there would be no compromise on the part of the Opposition, though one Liberal peer, who heard the leader of the Opposition, afterwards told me he regarded the right hon. gentleman's treatment of the question as meaning that the Conservatives will eventually give way. Followers of the Government are in no mood to consider compromise. Apart from anything else the life of the Ministry depends on the Bill though they evade the full weight of this fact by pointing to their victories at three successive elections. Constitutionally, as is generally admitted, they occupy a strong position, a positon from which they can only be driven by internal dissensions of which there are no signs at present. With regard to the creation of what the enemies of the Administration call "dummy" peers, I do not share the belief, so widely held, that there would be any difficulty in finding the requisite number of eligible men even if, as the latest report is, they would be only for four years, the term of office presumably, the title only lasting four years, the length of the Parliament. It is excellent, we know, to have a giant's strength, but tyrannous to use it like a giant. The Government would have injured themselves if they had adhered to their original intention to allow only one sitting for the debate on the introduction of the Veto Bill. But I am afraid that those who wade through the full report of the speeches delivered on Tuesday and Wednesday will not be rewarded for their pains by finding much in the way of novelty. The fact is, as always happens in such cases, the pros and cons of the controversy have been so fully discussed and party discipline is such that we know almost before they open their lips what each speaker will say. Mr. Asquith's concise style is the envy and the admiration of friends and opponents alike. It was never more fully displayed as on this occasion, and some old-fashioned people think that he carries his love of compression too far. They seem to think that a measure of the far-reaching importance of the Veto Bill deserved more than forty minutes which is all that Mr. Asquith allowed himself. Certainly Mr. Gladstone would not have thought it possible to do justice to such a theme in no less than an hour and a half or two hours. But other times and other manners; the days of Parliamentary oratory are over and the eloquence of the House of Commons is now on no higher plane than say that of the London County Council. The Prime Minister in his very able speech anticipated one of the objections subsequently urged by Mr. Balfour, namely that the proposals of the Government are intended, or at any rate, will have the effect of enabling a despotic single Chamber to ride roughshod over the electorate. "We are charged," said the Premier, "with enthroning under the subtle disguise of democratic forms of power which may enthral and set at naught the spirit of democracy. I speak with respect of those who entertain such an apprehension, but I confess that it is one of the most unsubstantial nightmares that ever afflicted the imagination." He does not deny that the House of Commons may be out of touch with the opinion of the country, may outstay, as it has before, now what is known as its mandate. The popular Chamber may even, "through the crush of business as through hasty procedure," pass a measure in an imperfect or misleading form. These are risks however which have been foreseen and provided against. First, by the maximum life of a Parliament being reduced to five instead of seven years (in practice it will only be four.) Second, by allowing the suspensory veto of the peers to operate for three sessions and two years in the case of any legislation objected to by the majority of the lords; and third by the certainty that a new House of Commons would sweep away any legislation passed by the previous Parliament against the will of the people. With regard to the Referendum, the Prime Minister has not altered the opinion he expressed during the recent General Election. That system may be a good expedient in certain cases, but to adopt it generally as a part of our political machinery could be, he contends, more revolutionary than anything contained in his Veto Bill.

One of the most interesting passages in Mr. Balfour's speech was that on which he referred to the reform of the House of Lords on what I may call regular lines. We are all agreed or nearly all that the bicameral plan is best. We are all agreed that in any circumstances the House of Commons should be the predominant partner. But where in all the wide world is there such a predominance when both Upper and Lower Chambers are elective? And what is the case in France and the United States would be the case in this country. Mr. Balfour continued:—"I therefore hold still, as I have always held, that if you want this House to be the predominant Assembly you should use instead of merely abusing the hereditary principle which has given you the House of Lords by a long process of historical development. Of course, that is not a thing that could be introduced into a new country. The Chancellor of the Exchequer derided the idea of anybody setting up an hereditary Chamber in Australia or elsewhere. Of course, it never could be set up in a new country. But are we so backward in political wisdom as not to do our best to mould and modify the institutions we have got by a long, historical, traditional development and use them for the purposes of modern democratic society? Would it not be folly to throw wholly on one side this principle of heredity, some leaven of which I am convinced is necessary unless you want entirely to destroy the predominance for many generations this House has enjoyed? I really do commend to hon. members on both sides of the House this line of consideration which I do not propose to develop further now, but which has always greatly moved me and moves me still as a firm believer in the House of Commons and which I am sure should be considered when you are dealing with the constitution of the second Chamber." His statement that while he worked for amiable arrangement there are some issues so great that no compromise is possible caused a tremendous outburst of cheers. The Hon. Harry Lawson introduced a little humour by asserting, chaffingly I suppose, that all the very successful men of business, of which his much respected father is one, find their way to the House of Lords while the failures are elected to the House of Commons. Sir Robert Finlay, whose return to the House of Commons is a god-send to his party, so weak in debating strength, though there is plenty of promise in some of the younger men on his side of the House, made an effective speech against the Bill later; but it was hardly a compliment to put up Mr. James Rowlands to answer the ex-Conservative Attorney-General. Perhaps Mr. F. E. Smith felt this about himself at the next sitting when his brilliant speech was answered by Mr. J. M. Robertson. But Mr. Robertson is a singularly incisive speaker and he would go far in public life if he were a trifle less unaccommodating in his opinions. The term "backwoodsmen" as applied to a section of the peerage who are more at ease on their estates than in the Gilded Chamber which some of them never enter has been taken in good part by them and Mr. F. E. Smith's indignation on the subject came rather as a surprise. He suggested that that "very threadbare taunt might now be left in hands inferior to those of the Prime Minister both in diginity and authority. I quote as follows from the *Times* report :—The taunt was as offensive as it was unjust. (Hear hear.) After all, these gentlemen lived on their estates (Ministerial laughter)—a circumstance for which they were thanked last year by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. They did their duty to the best of their ability (Ministerial laughter)—a fact which again was recognized by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (ironical Ministerial cheers and laughter)—and they were not conspicuously inferior in breeding, education, and public spirit to those who jeered at them. (Loud cheers.) If they lived in London, gentlemen on the Ministerial side of the House would brand them as 'the idle rich' or 'the absentee landlords.' As they lived in the country they sneered at them as "backwoodsmen"—except when they wanted them to preside over their County Associations, and then the Government slobbered over them with unsolicited flattery. (Cheers.)

THE GINNELL-WEDGWOOD INCIDENT.

Crowded as the House was when the debate on the Veto Bill opened, it was equally if not more congested when the discussion on the breach of privilege question took place on Monday, for there is nothing like a personal matter of this sort to excite the interest of his Majesty's faithful Commons whatever their party have. Mr. Wedgwood as was expected made the *amende honorable* and his apology was at once accepted by Mr. Speaker; but Mr. Ginnell was as obdurate as ever and his complaint about the submission of names to the Chair was more or less endorsed by a number of advanced Liberals though none approved his methods of ventilating their grievance. There was a curious little display of feeling on the part of certain Scottish members one of whom Mr. Watt went so far as to imply that there was a dead set against members from the other side of the Tweed. Mr. Eugene Wason, as Chairman of the Scottish Liberal members, separated himself from this accusation of unfairness to his fellow countrymen. Mr. Pirie promptly said he could not endorse in any way the remarks of the Scottish Liberal Chairman, but somewhat inconsistently attributed the enforced silence of himself and others to the congestion of business in the House and the inordinate vanity of Front Benchmen who occupy so much time with their verbosity. I have said that the malcontents disapproved of Mr. Ginnell's methods. I must make one exception, Mr. Joseph Martin, the gentleman from Canada, whom the House of Commons seems quite indisposed to accept at his own valuation. Mr. Martin did not hesitate to express his sympathy with every word Mr. Ginnell had said in his defence. The story Mr. Martin told of his own sad experience instead of moving members to tears as perhaps it ought to have done, only excited them to laugh at him. On one occasion, in order to put himself with his constituents (laughter) he say a very few words in then before the Hou (laughter)—yes—he member speaking began to notice was called up at all a few calm confiden On a subsequ thing again, a have not take go to the Ch you want to he acted upon "What do yo He should be h think it possi of Committees (Laughter and it necessary t misdeeds shoul sion from the E Party who find flesh were magna matter might be Prime Minister did and there was a d members voted clusion; so he wil himself troublesome

THE

Well informed opi tive as to a four naval estimates. Mr. laboured vigorously as a "scaremonger, of scaremongers and at the request of the lating a full report the Reichstag. Here acceleration, protest and a refutation secure the trident is widely hoped so the Kaiser has recog competition and that which I have spoken before straightforward confidences as and an understanding with resp without which, indeed, it would be of

GAY LONDON.

There was a wonderful scene at the Albert Hall on Tuesday night, the occasion of the Arts ball. It was a pageant brilliant in its colouring and joyous in its mood. The old story that the Englishman takes his pleasures sadly is going by the board rapidly. Paris itself would not have surpassed the scene for gaiety. Report hath it that ex-King Manoel was one of the revellers and aristocracy and art rubbed eboulders in happy comradeship. The costumes were wonderfully good and London is a gayer place now that the ball has become an annual affair. More of the same kind of thing would be vastly entertaining.

(Concluded on page 6.)

BRITISH NAVY ESTIMATES

FIVE LARGE ARMOURED SHIPS.

Increased Constructional Vote.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The Navy Estimates amount to £44,392,500, an increase of £3,788,800 over the estimates for the previous year.

The new constructional cost is £15,064,877, an increase of £1,784,047. This will include five large armoured ships. There will be an increase in the personnel of three thousand men.

Of the new Construction Vote, £1,738,645 is for beginning the work of the new programme, which comprises, in addition to five large armoured ships, three protected cruisers and one unarmoured cruiser, twenty destroyers, six submarines, two river gun-boats, a depot ship and a hospital ship.

Mr. McKenna's statement accompanying the Estimates states that certain questions affecting the administration and organisation of the Dominion naval forces have been discussed with the Dominion Government, in the hope that many of the details may be settled before the Imperial Conference.

Press and Party Opinion.

LONDON, MARCH 10

The *Daily Chronicle* is the only Liberal paper to express approval of the Naval Estimates. The journal says: "We will not demand Mr. McKenna's head on a charger because, in conditions of difficult calculation, he decided to place the country on the safe side."

The *Daily News* says that the increase cannot be explained or justified by anything known to the public. The journal continues: "Events have given the lie direct to Mr. McKenna's alarmist statements in 1909 An exaggerated programme now can only adversely affect the diplomatic situation."

The *Morning Leader* declares: "It is clear that the peace party in the Cabinet has sustained a serious reverse. None can pretend that there is real justification for the huge expenditure."

The Unionist papers are of opinion the Government has not gone far enough.

THE BUDGET.

Heated Sitting of the Commons.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

An all-night sitting took place in the House of Commons over the Revenue Bill, embodying that portion of the Budget reserved from last year.

The sitting was most heated, the Opposition resenting the Government's forcing tactics.

Mr. Balfour, who was present throughout, said that the pledges given in December to furnish a full opportunity for discussion had been violated.

Several scenes were caused by Mr. Winston Churchill's frequent applications for closures.

LATER.

The House of Commons adjourned at 9-55 this morning, after angry scenes.

Balfour moved to report progress at ... out that Mr. Asquith ...time not to prolong ... was leading ...ised the ... before ...position ...of com- ...Churchill ...l recri- ...Chur- ...re were ...of the ...AL. ...Plot. ...MARCH 9. ...Brazil, was ...with the aid ...atmen. LATER. ...arrested and ...f the Monar- ...as connected ...verthrow the ... London that ...a Monarchist ...hmond round ...IELDS. ...Railway. ...PERTH, MARCH 9. ...remier and Ministers have ...o open the new railway to the ...Goldfields. The railway was built in ...ree months.

NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

Reinstates Dismissed Railwaymen.

PARIS, MARCH. 10.

The Cabinet has reinstated twenty-nine railway men who were dismissed in connection with the strike in October last.

MEXICO AND THE STATES.

Concentration of Troops Explained.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON, MARCH 10.

The Navy Department has ordered the scout-cruiser "Chester" to leave for Tampico. The War Department has ordered three aeroplanes to be sent to Texas to be used in scouting.

A message from New York states that the cruisers "Tenessee," "Montana" and "North Carolina" have sailed for the Gulf of Mexico.

LATER.

The object of the concentration of American naval and military forces on the Mexican boundary is now officially explained. It appears that the concentration is intended to check filibustering and smuggling of arms and men across the frontier for the benefit of fruitless insurrection and disturbing the borders.

It is further stated that for nearly a year now, certain unofficial, if not official, foreign representations have prompted this action.

KING'S VISIT TO INDIA.

Probable Duration of Tour.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith announced that the King would be absent on his visit to India probably from the middle of November until the end of January.

ILLNESS OF THE PREMIER'S DAUGHTER.

Bronchitis not Pneumonia.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Mr. Asquith has suddenly left for Lauterbrunnen, where his daughter Elizabeth is down with double pneumonia.

LATER.

It is now stated that Miss Elizabeth Asquith is suffering from bronchitis with a slight fever. She passed a good night.

RUSSIAN FISHERIES.

Reply to British Protest.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The St. Petersburg journal *Novoe Vremya* summarises Russia's reply to Britain's representations regarding the proposed twelve-mile limit to the fisheries in the White Sea, and in the Government of Archangel. The paper says that it only remains to maintain the present system, whereby each Power determines the extent of its territorial waters, and quotes the twenty-mile limit for the Ceylon pearl fisheries as nullifying the British protest.

PENNY POSTAGE TO RHODESIA.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The Chartered Company announces penny postage from Rhodesia to those parts of the Empire, where it has already been adopted.

PROSPECTS IN EAST AFRICA.

Lord Kitchener Applies for Land.

MOMBASA, MARCH 9.

Speaking at a luncheon at Nakura, Sir Percy Girouard, the Governor of East Africa, mentioned that Lord Kitchener was so struck with the prospects of the Protectorate that he had applied for land and was returning later in a year to develop it.

HONGKONG OPIUM REVENUE.

Loss Compensated by Grants.

HONGKONG, MARCH 9.

Mr. Harcourt, the Colonial Secretary, has informed the Governor that two further grants of £12,000 each will be placed on the Imperial Estimates for 1912-13, as a contribution towards Hongkong's loss of opium revenue.

CHAIR OF EUGENICS.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The late Sir Francis Galton has left £65,000 to the University of London to endow a chair of Eugenics. He desires that Professor Karl Pearson shall be the first Professor.

[Professor Karl Pearson, F.R.S., who is a son of the late William Pearson, K. C., is already on the staff of the University of London. He has for many years been deeply interested in the subject of Eugenics, and in 1901 he published "National Life from the Standpoint of Science." He has since published other papers on evolution and heredity, besides a large number of books and papers dealing with other branches of science. He was born in 1857 and was called to the Bar in 1882. He received his education first at University College School, and later before proceeding to King's College, Cambridge, of which he is an honorary fellow, he was under private tuition.]

LANARK BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The result of the bye-election at North-East Lanark, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Wilson, is :—

Millar (Liberal)	...	...	7,976
Goff (Unionist)	...	...	6,776
Robertson (Labour)	...	...	2,879
Liberal majority		...	1,200

No Change.

[At the last election the result was:—Wilson, (L) 9,848 ; Boyd-Carpenter, (U), 7142 ; Liberal majority 2,706.

At the election of January 1910, when there was a Labour candidate in the field the figures were :—T. F. Wilson, (L), 9105; J. R. Wilson, (U), 7,012; J. Sullivan, (Lab.), 3,864; Liberal majority over Conservative, 2,097.]

ENGLISHMEN ROBBED IN PERSIA.

Question in the House of Commons.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Replying to a question regarding the robbery of the two Englishmen, Messrs. Kay and Haycock, in Persia, Sir Edward Grey said that he had no information about this attack, but had received a telegram respecting caravan robberies. Sir John Barclay, the British Minister, had made strong representations to the Persian Government on the subject, urging the immediate despatch of a force from Shiraz to punish the robbers and recover the property, and to hasten the arrival of the Governor-General at Shiraz.

Sir John Barclay states that the Persian Government is alive to the gravity of the situation, and is making a serious effort to carry out its undertaking to restore order on the Southern roads.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN POWDER FACTORY.

People Fifty Miles away Panic-striken.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

As the result of an explosion of 180 tons of gunpowder and dynamite, a powder factory and hundreds of houses have been wrecked at Pleasant Prairie, Wisconsin. Only one person was killed, but hundreds were injured. The shock was felt for a great distance. Audiences in Chicago theatres, fifty miles away, were seized with panic.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

The Return Match.

ADELAIDE, MARCH 10.

In the return match between South Australia and the South Africans the home team scored 240 in the first innings. The South Africans replied with 29 for three wickets.

CHOLERA AT HONOLULU.

NEW YORK, MARCH 10.

Up to the present there have been notified twenty-five cases of cholera, twenty-one of them fatal, at Honolulu.

SAD END TO AN OPERATION.

Death of Mr. E. Forester.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

One of those unavoidable but not on that account less terrible tragedies of life in India is reported from Gaya, where the young Sessions Judge, Mr. E. E. Forester, C.S., died this morning of tetanus, supervening upon a slight operation by a local medical officer. A telegram was sent to Major C. B. Stevens, I.M.S., who proceeded immediately to Gaya, but it was not possible to arrest the malady. It is understood that the mishap was of entirely an accidental nature and that no blame attaches to the officer who operated. The greatest sympathy is felt for Mrs. Forester who was with her husband at the time of his death.

BURMA FRONTIER AFFRAY.

Shans and Police in Conflict.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 10.

At a village five miles from Myitkyina on Sunday, an affray was reported between the Shans and the Civil Police. The latter were badly handled and a sub-inspector was badly injured and two Shan Tayokes were also wounded by revolver shots. The Tayokes resented the action of the police who were at the time searching them for opium.

U. P. EXHIBITION AWARDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 10.

The following awards of interest at the U. P. Exhibition have been announced :—Cawnpore Woollen Mills, Grand Prix for the best exhibit in the textile Court; Elgin Mills, gold medal ; Buckingham Mills, gold medal ; Carnatic Mills, silver medal : Muir Mills and Elgin Mills, gold and silver medals for tents ; Ahmedabad Sri Krishna Mills, a silver medal for cotton dhoties ; Pusa Research Institute, a gold medal for exhibits of mulberry and tasar-silk manufacture.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 10.

The next meeting of the Madras Legislative Council will be held on the 13th instant, when the Hon'ble Sir Harold Arthur Stuart will take his seat and the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick will present the revised Financial Statement for 1911-12. The Hon'bles Seshagiri Iyer, Shammukhan Pillay and Ramachandra Rao Pantulu have given notice of resolutions in connection with the Statement.

DELHI MANŒUVRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 10.

The dates of troops moving in relief next cold weather will in certain cases depend on the orders regarding concentration for the Delhi Manœuvres. It is probable that the old arena site will be utilised for the Coronation at Delhi, but arrangements will be made for the accommodation of many more spectators by means of a vast terraced mound. This will be in addition to reserved accommodation of the kind provided in 1903.

ATTEMPTED DACOITY.

Re-trial of Case Ordered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TINNEVELLY, MARCH 10.

Under the orders of the Madras High Court, the re-trial of Palavesa Thevan, a Maravar, the leader of Marukalakurichi and his gang, who were sentenced to a long term of imprisonment by the acting Sessions Judge for attempted dacoity, was opened before the current Sessions of the Tinnevelly District Court. The particulars were that a police informer named Duiravia Thevan was presented in June last with a golden bangle by the Government in appreciation of the assistance he rendered to the police in the prevention and detection of crime. This excited the jealousy of other Maravars, and, one night, while Duiravia was walking alone, Palavesan and his gang surprised him and attempted to cut off the bangle from his wrist.

The Public Prosecutor brought to the Court's notice that two important witnesses for the defence failed to appear, whereupon the Judge issued warrants for their apprehension and adjourned the hearing of the case.

FRAUD ON A JEWELLER.

Perpetrator Escapes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 10.

A respectably-dressed man went to a jeweller's shop in Sowcarpet and picked out three pairs of earrings set with precious stones. Two pairs were valued at Rs. 375 each, while the cost of the other was a little less. He asked the merchant to send his clerk with the earrings and accompany him to St. Mary's Cathedral, Armenian Street, where he said he and his family, who all hailed from Pondicherry, were the guests of the Archbishop in the premises of the Cathedral. The man got the earrings from the clerk, and under the pretence of showing them to some ladies, asked him to be seated in the drawing-room of the Archbishop. As the man was climbing the flight of stairs, the clerk said that he preferred to accompany him. To this request, the man gladly acceded and both went up the flight of stairs and, in the verandah, the clerk was asked to remain a few minutes until the ladies had inspected the jewellery. The man returned with the pair of earrings of smaller value and informed the clerk that the ladies had bought the more valuable pairs. By this time he won the confidence of the clerk, who consented to wait for the cash for the earrings. The man went in and was not seen again. It is believed that he made his escape by a back entrance of the Cathedral.

THE LATE LIEUT. HILL.

Mr. Arnott Recovers Consciousness.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 10.

The late Lieut. Hill who was killed at Myohaung in the trolley accident was proceeding to India to join the Sigealling School at Poona. He left Maymyo on the morning of the 6th instant, having arranged to go down by trolley as far as Myohaung. It appears that shortly after leaving Zibangyi they collided with a goods train which was on its way up the line. The unfortunate officer had both his legs broken and one eye knocked out in addition to which he was severely injured about the head ; he succumbed to his injuries at Myohaung. His remains were brought up to Maymyo on Wednesday and interred with full military honours. The Lieut.-Governor and Officers of the Garrison were present.

Advices received to-day from Mandalay state Mr. Arnott's condition is improving and though he has recovered his consciousness yet his memory had not returned.

HINDUPUR SHOOTING CASE.

Private Tubby Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 10.

The trial of Private Tubby ended to-day before the Chief Justice at the High Court Sessions. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty on the first count and not guilty by 6 to 3 and 6 to 3 respectively on the second and third counts. His Lordship discharged the accused. This was a case in which a new trial was ordered by the Government of India.

THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain Harnett, I.M.S., has been placed under the orders of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Government and Mr. H. DeL. Ross, Police Service, reverts to the United Provinces.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Hari Nath De, Librarian, Imperial Library, is granted fourteen days' extension of leave.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. H. Sharp, Joint Secretary, in the Education Department, has been gazetted an additional Member of the Viceroy's Council, vice Sir Douglas Haig, resigned.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Major Coldstream, R.E., officiates as Superintendent of the Survey of India vice Lt.-Col. Lenox-Conyngham.

Mr. Burkitt, Reporter of Econmic Products, officiates as Director of the Botanical Survey, vice Major Gage, I.M.S., granted two months' leave.

Mr. Lloyd, Deputy Conservator of Forests, on deputation in Siam, retires from the service.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Dundee, R. E. officiates as Secretary in the Public Works Department, North West Frontier Provinces.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. S. Rennick, Officiating Engineer-in-Chief, on the O. and R. Railway, has been granted six months' leave. Mr. J. Adam officiates in his place.

Pundit Rajnath is confirmed as Assistant Traffic Superintendent.

Mr. A. B. Taylor officiates as Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, vice Colonel Browne, R. E., granted six months' leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain Todd officiates as Inspecting Officer, Central India States Imperial Service Cavalry.

Mr. H. N. Bolton becomes Political Agent, Dir Swat and Chitral.

Mr. S. S. Coleman has been appointed Deputy Consul for America at Bombay.

Mr. A. T. Holme has been appointed Political Agent, Southern Rajputana.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Majors H. A. K. Gough and F. McConaghey, Political Department, have been transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Volunteer Captain Littlewood, North Western Railway, has been granted the Volunteer Officers' decoration.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Mills has been appointed Port Officer, Chittagong.

THE CENSUS IN BOMBAY.

Last Night for Taking Returns.

Friday night was the last night for the collection of returns for the Bombay Census, and throughout the city in the Fort and through the native town a large staff of Census officers was busy revising and correcting the returns which had already been received. This year the work of taking the census has been a much more lengthy business than on former occasions, and consequently has been more thoroughly done. In 1901 only four days were allowed for collecting returns, before the night when the final revision took place. This time was found to be quiet insufficient for a thorough investigation, and the obtaining of accurate figures. In some cases, where natives are disinclined to give the required information it is necessary to make two or three calls at the house before the enumerator can satisfy himself that a true return has been received. Consequently, this year in order that ample time might be devoted to a difficult task the work of enumeration commenced a month ago on February 11th. Preliminary returns were complete four days ago and the time since then has been occupied by second and sometimes third visits to the houses for the purposes of noting any new arrivals or departures. These remarks apply, of course, mainly to the lower classes, the bulk of the population. Educated people cause less trouble, as in their cases it is merely necessary to leave a blank form and call for it a few days later when it has been filled up. One result, of course, of the closer investigation which the Census officers have been able to make will be an increase in the figures beyond that which has actually occurred in the population, especially as in 1901 the severe plague epidemic, which then prevailed caused a great many people to leave the city. In 1906, when the Corporation, in consequence of the inaccuracy of the former Census, decided to take a census of their own, the grand total was increased by two lakhs to over 900,000. This year the total figures are expected to exceed one million although they may be reduced to some extent by the comparatively mild epidemic of plague, which is at present being experienced.

LESS TROUBLE WITH THE PEOPLE.

Fortunately for the officers concerned, the population has shown less reluctance this year to supply the answers to the eighteen questions, which have to be put to them. Little trouble is experienced with the Hindus, but it is the Mahomedan who resents what he regards as undue prying into his family affairs. Accompanying some of the Census officers on Friday night one noticed a marked readiness to give what information was needed at a large Hindu chawl in the Byculla ward. In a few cases answers were given a little sullenly, shewing that the intrusion was regarded as an annoyance, but in the great majority of instances the people replied to a string of queries with the cheerful willingness and the best good humour. Even in a large chawl which housed a crowd of Mahomedan gharrywallas no difficulty was experienced. Only in one case was anything approaching a remonstrance received. One good looking young woman was slow to open the door of her room. She only did so after repeated knocking and then thrusting out her head cried saucily that there were three in her family and why was she being bothered. A return had, of course, already been taken of this lady's household and as this brief reply tallied with its particulars it was not necessary to trouble her any further. This work of revision commenced at eight o'clock, and continued until about one o'clock, by when practically every house in the city had been visited at leat once during the four days since the preliminary enumeration was made.

HOW THE WORK WAS ARRANGED.

One may new briefly describe the system which has been adopted by Dr. Turner, the Census Officer, for dividing and apportioning the work. He was responsible for the taking of the census throughout the city, except for a few limited areas which were covered by special authorities. The military area at Colaba was left to the Brigade Office, the port and docks including shops in the harbour were covered under the direction of the Collector of Customs in conjunction with the Admiral and the Port Officer. The railway companies were responsible for returns of persons travelling by rail and those living on railway premises, while homeless people sleeping in the streets were enumerated by the Police. In each census section these were conducted by the policemen to an appointed place, where when they had been assembled their numbers and descriptions were taken. It should be explained that the whole of the area for which Dr. Turner was responsible as Census Officer was divided into 32 sections. Each section again was split up into circles, varying in number according to its size. There were in all 200 circles and these again were divided into 2,263 blocks. Each section was entrusted to a charge superintendent, each circle was under a supervisor, who in cases of large circles was given one or two assistants and to each block an enumerator was appointed. There were thus 32 charge superintendents, 336 supervisors and 2,263 enumerators, or a total of 2,631 officers. These were for the most part Government or Municipal employees who had been placed on special duty, only 600 of the enumerators being now specially engaged for the work. There were also, however, a number of students from Elphinstone College and several of the high schools, who gave their services honorarily.

As has been mentioned already the preliminary enumeration was commenced on February 11th, it was completed on March 5th and the revision and final enumeration began on the following day. Three kinds of forms were issued. That known as the "household schedule" was issued to Europeans and Eurasions only, and the "private schedule" was issued to respectable Indians, who could enter the necessary particulars correctly. These were left at the houses and the enumerator collected them later when they had been filled up. For the lower classes, who were unable to make the returns themselves, the "general schedule" was used. Care has been taken to see that the enumerators have known and done their work properly each day during the taking of the census. Dr. Turner, and his assistant Mr. P. P. Wagh have visited houses at haphazard and have checked the work, which their subordinates had already done and they have also been assisted in this task by the Assistant Health Officers.

To-day will commence the work of making up the totals, and it is expected that the provisional totals will have been completed by Monday. Tabulation and the making of abstracts will afterwards be done in Poona under the direction of Mr. Meade Provincial Superintendent of the Census, and will take about six months.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao's resolution on a wider employment of Indians in the public service is fixed for discussion on the 16th instant in the Imperial Council.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday's Meeting.

The following is a list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, to be held in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on Monday, next at noon :—

Questions asked by Honourable members and the answers thereto :—

(A list of questions and answers is printed seperately and laid on the Council Table.)

Explanation of the Revised Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1911-1912.

Resolutions by the Honourable Rao Bahadur Ganesh Vyankatesh Joshi :—

I. That Government may be pleased to make provision in the Budget for the opening of 500 new Primary Schools by raising the assignment under Item No. 176 to Rs. 1,50,000, the increased expenditure under this head being met by a corresponding reduction either in the Public Works or Police Estimates.

II. That Government may be pleased to raise the provision for the training of teachers for Primary Schools (item No. 174) from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, the increase being met from Public Works Estimates.

III. That Government may be pleased to provide out of the special Educational Imperial grant of Rs. 5,00,000 (item No. 175-A) for the non-recurring expenditure recently declared by Government to be required for new buildings, hostels and playgrounds in connection with Government High Schools.

IV. That Government may be pleased to increase the amount provided for grants in aid to local bodies for sanitary projects (item No. 187) from Rs. 3,00,000 to Rs. 4,00,000, Rs. 1,00,000 being added out of the special Imperial grant (item No. 220-A).

V. That Government may be pleased to increase the amount of grants to Local Boards for village water-supply from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, the increase to be met out of the special Imperial grant (item No. 220-A.)

VI. That Government may be pleased to allow a grant of Rs. 30,000 to village Sanitary Committees in aid of village sanitation as a recurring grant out of Discretionary grants (item No. 325).

BILLS.

1. A Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the formal recognition of Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and the appointment of Administrators of property by the Courts in Bombay Presidency (vide item 2 under Head VI).

2. A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.—Second reading.

3. A Bill for the Registration of Charities.—First reading.

Motions of which notice has been given :—

1. By the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C. I. E.—The following amendment in Bill No. IV of 1910 (a Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888), namely :—

I. To substitude for sub-clause (1) of clause 10, the following sub-clause, namely:—

"(1) For clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 327 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

'(c) With the sanction of the Corporation determine the number by which any premises shall be known, and cause such number to be put up or painted in a conspicuous place on the outer side, wall, door, or gate of such premises.'"

(2). By the Honourable Rao Bahadur Ganesh Vyankatesh Joshi.—The following amendment in Bill No. IV of 1910, a Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, namely :—

In clause 16, in section 412, sub-section 2, "to delete" the words "or Railway Servant."

Discussion of matters of general public interest.

1. Resolution by the Honourable Rao Bahadur Ganesh Vyankatesh Joshi :—

That Government be pleased not to raise the scale of fees in Government High Schools.

2. Resolution by the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh :—

That His Excellency in Council be pleased to direct inquiries as to whether errors have entered into the classification of soils at the last Revision Survey of the Pardi taluka of the district of Surat, and whether the errors are of such a serious character as to render a revision of the Revised Survey Settlement desirable.

3. Resolution by the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola :—

That in view of the fact that the Mohorrum celebrations of both the last and the current year have proved failures and that on the last "Ashura" day, people were fired upon, killed and wounded, His Excellency Sir George Clarke be graciously pleased to take the matter in his hands personally and in consultation with really representative men from amongst the Mahomedan Community try to provide a satisfactory solution of the problem, by which all risk of the disturbance of peace and order may be eliminated and a peaceful celebration of the holiday may be ensured.

4. Resolution by the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh:—That His Excellency in Council may be pleased to remit the sub-soil water-rate with which the lands in several of the talukas of the province of the Gujarat are charged.

5. Resolution by the Honourable Rao Bahadur Ganesh Vyankatesh Joshi :—That Government be pleased to encourage the extension of Patasthal Irrigation in the Deccan by—

(1) abolition of Patasthal assessment whether it is still levied,

(2) advances of Tagai and free grants to village communities,

(3) free provision of expert assistance.

6. Resolution by the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh:—That Government will be pleased to give a trial to the principle of local option within specified areas in which the majority of inhabitants express a desire for the removal of liquor shops from such areas.

Papers to be presented to the Council:—

1. Rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, as last amended at a meeting of the Legislative Council on the 26th January 1911, to which the assent of His Excellency the Governor has been given on the 9th February, 1911.

2 "Ad interim" report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the formal recognition of Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and the appointment of Administrators of property by the Courts in the Bombay Presidency.

3. Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

PARDAH PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Her Excellency Lady Clarke held a very successful Pardah Party at Government House on Wednesday the 8th afternoon. About 350 ladies were present including Lady Slade and the Misses Slade, H. H. the Maharani Scindia of Gwalior, H.H. the Begum of Janjira, H. H. the Lady Aga Khan, Lady Petit, Lady Chandavarkar, Dilshad Begum Nawab Mirza, Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. Swann, Mrs. Cameron, Lady Souter, Mrs. Lumsden, Mrs. Beaman, and Mrs. Heaton. During the course of the afternoon the Governor's Band played an excellent selection.

A musical programme was also arranged. Mrs. Ranade and Dilshad Begum each played the sitar. Mrs Millard played the piano, and the Begum of Jangira sang. The party broke up about seven o'clock after a thoroughly enjoyable afternoon.

BURMA KHEDDAH CASE

Mr. Dalrymple Clark Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 10.

After a trial lasting for ten days Mr. Dalrymple Clark was this evening at the Special Sessions of the Chief Court, before Mr. Justice Robinson and a Jury was unanimously acquitted. The Government Advocate will notify to the Court on Wednesday that he proposes to re-open the last (Anthrax) Case in which there was a divided verdict of the jury.

Mr. Dalrymple Clark is on his previous bail until Wednesday, when it is expected that the anthrax case will be re-opened.

WILSON COLLEGE DAY.

Speech by the Governor.

H. E. Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, presided at the inauguration of the Wilson College Day held in the hall of the College yesterday. There was a large attendance of students, past and present on the occasion. Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke were on arrival received by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, the Rev. Dr. Scott and others and conducted to the dais.

THE WORK OF THE COLLEGE.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan opening the proceedings said the day chosen for their gathering was the anniversary of the laying of the foundation stone of this College. He read out a number of letters from the ex-students of the College from different parts of the country, and said these would give an idea of the wide ramifications of the influence of the College. The speaker then traced the origin and history of the College, which when he joined its professorial staff, had thirty students on the roll. The number had now reached 599. The number of lady students in the beginning was two, and the number now stood at 30. He then compared the past and present systems of grant-in-aid to colleges. The present method which had been rigidly adhered to by the Government of Bombay had proved fruitful of important and beneficial results to higher education in this Presidency, and to this method were due the cordial relations between colleges like this and the Government. Dr. Mackichan next dwelt upon the system of co-education practised in the College and said the presence of lady students had exercised an excellent influence on the whole body of students. He then referred to the College residential quarters, which he said the students looked upon as their homes. The accomodation in the quarters was quite inadequate to meet the increasing demand that was yearly made ; and they therefore intended to provide a new hostel for students, the need of which H. E. Sir George fully understood and sympathised with. The College had sent forth 1,200 graduates, one of whom had reached the high position of member of the India Council. The instruction given in the College sought to lay emphasis on the higher life, moral discipline and the formation of character. Bible instruction had a profound influence on the character of students. He concluded by expressing hearty thanks to His Excellency Sir George Clarke for presiding there that afternoon and to Lady Clarke who had by coming there that afternoon confirmed the impression which her actions had, from the time she came to Bombay, produced that in everything that pertained to the well being of the people of this country she was at one with His Excellency in purpose and effort. (Loud Applause).

Her Excellency Lady Clarke then gave away the prizes to the successful competitors in the athletic sports held on Thursday. The following are some of the chief events :—

Ladies Event (Chatty-breaking) : Miss Israel and Mr. Pereira ; and Miss Khambata and Mr. Bell. Bicycle Obstacle Race: Mr. Masani and Mr Gujjar. Ladies Event (Potato and Spoon) : Miss Cama and Mr. Billimoria ; and Miss Powalla and Mr. Spencer. The Pestonjamas Championship Prize was awarded to Mr. Chaubal. Dr. Mackichan Challenge Cup (The Tennis Tournament Singles' Championship) was awarded to Mr. Syed Ali Akbar. The Badmintoan Tournament Doubles' Handicap: Miss Nicholson and Miss Abdul Ali (1st prize) and Miss Powalla and Miss Bahadurji (2nd prize).

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

H. E. the Governor then said :—

Dr. Mackichan, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, ladies and Gentlemen :—The East has known how to found centres of learning in the distant past ; but college life, as it exists here to-day, is still new to India. It has not as yet felt the reverence that hallows the towers and cloisters and the peaceful gardens of Oxford enclosed by the grey walls which have sheltered students who were to play their part in our history. But if Wilson College is still young in years we do not forget that its origin and its inspiration can be traced back to a little northern land which has known well how to train its sons and has given us men whose sterling qualities have made them pioneers of commerce and of empire. (Applause.)

This gathering shows that already affection is gathering round Wilson College, and we know that as years pass on and successive generations of students quit its precincts to enter on the arena of life and to reflect honour upon their Alma Mater, memories will thickly cluster round this spot and reverent thoughts will encompass it.

Already college life is helping to mould the destinies of India, and the responsibilities of those who are engaged in education are broadening and deepening. We cannot regard those responsibilities too seriously. The future depends largely upon the way in which we fulfil them, and Wilson College with its inherited Scottish traditions is destined to take a full share in the progress which we all desire. (Applause.)

College life as the late Edward Caird, the distinguished Master of Baliol, pointed out has a dual aspect. In one sense, the duty of an undergraduate may seem to relate primarily to himself. He is here to train his intellect and to form his character, to store his mind with facts and principles of action, and to learn from the experience bequeathed by others the lessons which can supply inspiration and guidance for his future career. In another sense, he is a member of a society living in close relationship with others, influencing and being influenced by them, engaged in friendly rivalry with them. He cannot therefore, bear his burden alone, but must share in the burdens of others, which he may help to lighten or to increase.

In the great world of life, the individual and the social spheres of action are intimately intermingled. They may sometimes clash and the happiest and most useful man is he who knows best how to adjust the balance between the claims of each. In a college like this also there are the same dual claims in microcosm. The student must live his own life, but he cannot live entirely for himself and he must learn to cultivate the great social qualities, the power of making friends which is apt to lessen as we grow older, and above all the steady sympathy in the lives and interests of others which alone can enable us to discharge our duties to our fellowmen and to influence and be influenced for good.

Dr. Mackichan has given us an interesting little sketch of the growth of this Institution from a very small beginning in 1834. Who could listen to what he has told us without feeling a deep sense of encouragement and of hope? Think what is implied by a growth from 30 to 600 students, and how significant is the increase in 25 years from two lady students to 30. Can any one doubt that the coming years will see progress at least as rapid as that of the part and probably in accelerated measure? Can you imagine for a moment that we are standing still in matters of education? The great movement of which Wilson College is a striking proof has been rendered possible only by the assistance of Government. A sound system of aid was adopted and has been rigidly adhered to, with great benefit to higher education, and when the need of new buildings became urgent, Government gave this fine site and a grant of Rs. 87,000. The demands of education have greatly increased since 1885: but Government are deeply impressed with the importance of the provision of hostels and we shall progress in this direction as far as our means permit. I cordially agree with what has been said as to the need for a "close connection between the students and the College Staff" such as is maintained here. The lecture room is only one and perhaps not the most important means by which the good teacher can help to influence his students, and the closer relations of mutual confidence and of friendship can be drawn between them, the deeper and the more beneficial will be the impress of college life. This is a condition which Government grants cannot guarantee. Upon the Principal, and the Staff depends all that we understand by the tone of a college and I am glad to know that special importance is here attached to the higher side of education which cannot be guaged by examination tests but must unfailingly assert itself in the after life of the students.

As you know controversy has raged round the merits and demerits of co-education which may some day become a burning question in India. Meanwhile experience is better than theory, and I am very glad to hear that in Wilson College the experiment has been successful and that the lady students many of whom have greatly distinguished themselves have made their influence felt for good on the whole body of undergraduates. (Applause). This is as it should be, and I am convinced that as the education of women which I attach the utmost importance, progresses, they will bring new forces to bear upon the moral, intellectual and social life of India.

Government have lately arranged for the provision of an athletic field for the College. This was

greatly needed, and I am sure it will give an impetus to good games and to the physical training which is vitally necessary to young Indians. I hope that you will again win the Inter-Collegiate Cricket Shield and secure other triumphs in the sphere of friendly rivalry which organized athletics have opened out before the students of Bombay.

My wife wishes me to say that it has been a great pleasure to her to present the prizes this evening. She is keenly anxious to help all good causes in the Presidency, and we are one in the desire to do all in our power for the welfare and advancement of the people. (Loud Applause). To both of us it is a source of special satisfaction to have been permitted to assist in the inauguration of a Wilson College day. We thank you warmly for your cordial welcome and we hope that this day will become an annual institution bringing together the students past and present, reviving happy memories stimulating proper pride in the achievements of the College and building up those traditions of honour and of reverence which will be the precious inheritance of the students of the future. (Loud Applause.)

The Rev. Dr. Scott, proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Their Excellencies, said the presence there that afternoon of H.E. Sir George Clarke showed the great interest which he took in the cause of education. H.E. Sir George Clarke was equally at home in the Council Chamber and on the field of battle. (Applause). His Excellency was the only Governor of Bombay who had done science work of a practical character. The fruits of the immense labours which he took for the city of Bombay would be fully appreciated twenty or thirty years later when they fructified in the course of time. (Loud Applause).

The vote was carried amid acclammation and three ringing cheers were given for Their Excellencies.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 4).

THE ANTIPODEAN RUBBER.

In spite of rosy anticipations the South African cricketers lost the fourth test match with their Australian cousins at Melbourne on Wednesday. Sherwell made a great mistake in putting the Australians in first when favoured with the luck of the toss, and things were not improved by the number of catches dropped and injuries to three of the side. Australian cricket seems as good as ever. Trumper, Ransford, Bardsley, Armstrong, Kelleway are all batsmen of international class, whilein Hordern, an Australian born who learnt his cricket in Philadelphia, they have discovered a promising bowler. Among the South Africans, Faulkner, of course, is a tip-top bat, but none of the rest are above English county form. Sherwell however has made a great reputation as a wicket-keeper? "Greatest since Blackham" is the Australian opinion of him. Peculiarly enough there is a feeling of pessimism arising amongst many English cricketers as to the result of the Imperial tourney next year. It is feared that the Mother Country will have to play second fiddle to Australia at all events and may even be found at the bottom of the list.

DR. PARAKH'S HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

The Annual Report.

The first annual report for 1909-10 reads:—In submitting the first annual report of the above hospital for the information of friends and those interested in the provision of relief of our women, I am glad to record the success it has met with during the first year of its existence. The hospital was started in April 1909, by myself in partnership with Dr. Kerrawala at Grant Road under the name "Maternity Home and Hospital for Women." The accommodation was limited to six beds, and the admission of in-patients began in the month of July. Within a few months the accommodation was found insufficient and the number of beds was increased to ten. This necessitated the transfer of the hospital to a larger and more commodious house on Khetwadi Main Road, where it is still located. In July 1910, the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, and the hospital is since being conducted solely by myself. Since then the number of patients has continued to increase and it has been found necessary to increase the number of beds to 18, including those for gynæcological cases. The services of Bai Gulbai Patel, a fully qualified Parsee midwife and nurse, who was formerly on the staff of the Parsee Lying-in-Hospital, for over ten years, were also secured and the staff was otherwise strengthened. It now consists of ten members excluding an assistant nurse. Side by side with the development of maternity work, there has been an increase in the gynæcological work also, which will be apparent from the fact than an additional wing is now being erected at the south-west corner of the exisiting building purely for "Diseases of Women." I may here explain that the Institution is not a purely lying-in-hospital, but also receives women suffering from diseases peculiar to them. At the special request of my medical brethren and patients, I have now made special arrangements for separate rooms and special nursing for patients of the better class, as the statistics of the hospital concusively prove that a good number of patients who take advantage of the "Home" do not belong to what is usually called the "Hospital Class."

NUMBER OF PATIENTS.

It is interesting to note that patients, not only from Bombay and it suburbs take advantage of this hospital, but those from distant places in the moffusil (as Tarapore, Broach, Bulsar, Lahore, Wadhwan, and Aurangabad) also come for relief. A point to which special attention may be called is that, I have received from time to time very pressing applications from poor women for free admission and treatment. It is obvious that in the case of a private hospital like mine such applications can be complied with to a very limited extent only, and a few really necessitous patients recommended either by medical practitioners or by the "Stri Jarthosti Mandal," were admitted and treated absolutely free of charge, while a few others were attended to at half or less than half the usual charges. In order to enable me to provide absolutely free relief to needy women, a handsome donation of Rs. 5,000 was made to my hospital by a generous donor to endow a "free bed" for the purpose. I have also to thank the Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia for an annual allowance of Rs. 300 for another free bed, to be called the "Bai Motlibai Wadia Bed." These two donations, in addition to those received from Mrs. B.S. Framji Patell and Mrs. Kaikhusroo B. Kapadia, will allow of gratuitous treatment of thirteen needy women every year. Before closing this brief statement of the progress made during the first year of the existence of the hospital I may be permitted to refer to a fair number of major operations, obstetrical and gynæcological, besides minor operations on children which were performed happily without failure. The adult mortality has been "nil" and that the infant mortality has been due to such unavoidable causes as premature deliveries, inherent debility, and congenital malformations. In conclusion, I take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to those friends, and well-wishers who have taken such a keen interest in the welfare of my institution, and especially my brother-practitioners Drs. Dara M. Dastoor, Homee P. Dastoor, Sorab Chichgar, and last but not least Drs. Sorab M. Khambatta and Menocher T. Anklesaria. My best thanks are also due to Dr. Jamshed N. Daggon, Ophthalmic Surgeon, for his generous services in the treatment of eye troubles.

I have also pleasure in announcing the names of the following distinguished ladies, who have kindly consented to act as members of the "Visiting Committee" and suggest measures for the comfort and convenience of my patients:—Lady Dinshaw M. Petit, Miss Hamabai F. Petit, Dr. Mrs. D. N. Bahadoorji, Mrs. Dara M. Dastoor, Mrs. Godrej B. Padunji, Mrs. Framrose B. Vakeel, Miss Goolbanoo R. Tallyarkhan and Mrs. Ardesheer B. Chothia.

THE TRANSPORT "PLASSY."

The hired transport "Plassy," Commander F. B. S. Morley, left here for Southampton yesterday with the following details:—43 officers, 31 ladies, and 20 children; 965 warrant and non-commissioned officers and men, 46 women, and 63 children; 26 prisoners and 3 infants.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Presidential Address.

The following in the Presidential address to the Bombay Anthropological Society, delivered by Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I.C.S., at the general meeting on March 3:

"It is now two years since I last had the honour of addressing the annual meeting of this society. On that occasion, you may remember, I dealt within the narrow limits imposed by time and the patience of my audience, with some of the fundamental aspects of tribal and caste organization in this Presidency, disclosed by the investigations of the Ethnographic Survey. I described and criticized briefly certain theories of caste origins that have been advanced, and sketched for your consideration a promising field of investigation in connection with those origins, which still remains to be explored.

"I desire this afternoon to bring to your notice certain ideas and practices common to our tribes and castes, representing, so to speak, the psychological rather than the structural aspect of these social groupings—that is to say, I propose to deal with some typical examples of caste and tribal belief and custom. I have ventured to select my materials from the great store of folk-lore placed on record by one of our ripest and most industrious of scholars, the late Sir James Campbell. In his later work, the Editor of the "Bombay Gazetteer" brought under appropriate headings in a number of papers published in the "Indian Antiquary," many of the tribe and caste belief and customs scattered throughout the pages of this great work.

LATE MR. JACKSON.

"And here I cannot refrain from referring briefly to a learned assistant of Campbell's, who also made our folk-ore his special study. Since I last presided at your meetings we have had to deplore the hideous act of political insanity which has deprived India of a sound and ripe scholar—one who would have done great work in the field of Oriental research. Jackson was a worker from whose labour great things might have been expected. He was recently described to me, by an Oxford professor, as a student whose conclusions were based on sound knowledge, who sifted his materials with caution and examined them with scholarly criticism. The insane folly which has deprived India of his services and many of us of a guide and friend, leaves us all the poorer by the loss not only of a kindly personality but of an earnest and scholarly exponent of the history, archæology and folk-lore of the Western Presidency. We cannot readily replace such men as Jackson and Campbell, who alike devoted their public service and private leisure to the cause of India.

"You will remember, I think, that I have referred, on more than one occasion, to volume of notes compiled with untiring energy by Sir James Campbell, dealing with the folk-lore of this Presidency. I am still awaiting volunteers to assist in the indexing editing of these valuable materials, which may be entitled the spirit-basis of belief and custom. Campbell's attention seems to have been drawn at an early stage in his career to the widespread occurrence, as shown by information received from many different countries and peoples of the nurse, wise woman or witch, whose rites, in the nature of charms, spells and cures, belong to the stage of belief which holds disease to be spirit-caused. It is not difficult, as a result of collating evidence on this head, to advance the hypothesis that from a basis of spirit-scaring, all healing, family, temple and holiday rites have grown and been defined. "Much," he remarks, "happens to a man without his will or against the wish of himself and those around him. Thus, he sneezes, he itches, he sickens, he wearies, he mopes, he raves body and mind, are vexed by spasms, cramps and fits. These unwilled results, reasons primitive man, are the work of some outside power, and that outside power is: the spirits of the dead." The spirits which cause disease are unkindly to man and are held impure or unclean. At certain times in life, at birth, at a girl's coming of age, at a death people are specially open to nervous attacks—that is to spirit seizures. Hence the prevalence of well-known rites on these occasions for cleansing, or spirit-scaring. Again, the desire to keep the dead at a distance from the living is the basis of funeral rites. Similarly, primitive man in his fight against natural evils such as hunger, thirst, cold, weariness, etc., experienced the healing virtues of food, water, fire and so on. Food, water, fire, and a host of similar agents were thus conceived as spirit-scarers, i.e., they exercised the spirits of hunger, thirst, cold and so on. Working on this hypothesis, Campbell collated during many years of laborious research a mass of information bearing on the use of spirit-scaring objects and ceremonies in the Bombay Presidency. This information he at one time intended eventually to publish under such main heads as:—(1) Articles which scare spirits; (2) stone worship; (3) tree and plant worship; (4) animal worship; (5) birth, marriage, pregnancy, and funeral ceremonies, etc., etc.

"I do not propose to tax your patience this afternoon by long lists of spirit-scaring objects and rites culled from the immense mass of materials gathered in the course of editing the Gazetteers, from all classes of the population in Bombay. It will be sufficient if I select a few instances of Campbell's method which you may accept as typical of the rest. It is open to any of you to amplify the list at leisure from the pages of the "Bombay Gazetteers."

MUSIC AS A SPIRIT-SCARER.

"At a lucky moment in a Chitpavan threads girding ceremony the musicians raise a blast of music. In Poona, music is played two hours morning and evening for four days when a Chitpavan girl comes of age. Among all classes of Hindus at their weddings women sing marriage songs. When a Kuruba (Kanarese shepherd) is possessed, he is taken before the image of the God Birappa, a noise of drums, gongs, flutes and cymbals is raised, and lemons and cocoanuts are placed round the patient's head. The Lingayat funeral is headed by a band of musicians. In Southern India, when a boy is being girt with the sacred thread, women sing, musicians play, bells ring and brass plates are beaten.

"In Scotland till the end of the 18th century people used to walk three times round the dead, they walked round the church at marriages churching and burials and walked round fields with torches all apparently to keep off spirits. An epileptic person walked three times round a holy well. In Arabia the Muhammadans walk seven times round the sacred stone of Mecca. The walking round an honoured guest, a god or a corpse, which is one of the commonest Hindu observances, seems to mean keeping evil spirits from the person, god, or corpse.

"The reason why the love for ornaments is so great is not that they are valued so much as a means of decorating the body, but because they were in early times considered as spirit-scaring. Thus, at the thread-girding ceremony, the Chitpavan boy is covered from head to foot with ornaments. Similarly, when the mother presents alms to her son at this ceremony, from a ladle, she puts a gold wristlet round the ladle's handle. The Poona Kunbis put on their children a wristlet of black beads and necklace of bear's hair and tiger claws to ward off spirit attacks.

"The Poona Dhors tie a silver image of Satvai round a child's neck. Namdev Shinpis of Ahmednagar wear a necklace of tulsi beads, and put on a babe's neck an embossed image of Satvai. According to Dubois, married men in Southern India wore silver toe rings, and many fastened above the ankles silver or gold tubes in which magic texts were written—talismans which kept off the evil spirits. The "panch ratnas" or five jewels, i.e., diamond, gold, amethyst, emerald, pearl, are put in a pot in the Chitpavan coming-of-age ceremony. Poona Ramoshis wear necklaces of onyx to keep off spirits and the evil eye.

"The Beni-Israel mother on the fifth day after a child's birth holds her ears and kisses a lamp from three to five times. Before the funeral pyre is lighted, in Southern India among the Brahmans, the chief mourner kisses the mouth and nose of the deceased. The worshippers at Jejuri before entering the temple kiss Khandoba's nose. The Pope on being installed has his right foot and hand kissed by the cardinals. It was on old Scotch custom that the man who first entered a house after twelve o'clock on New Year's morning had a right to demand a kiss. In "Teutonic Myths" the unbinding of a spell is said to hang upon a kiss.

LIQUOR AS A PURIFIER.

"Among the Pavra Bhils, the usual marriage ceremony begins by the boy's father taking a liquor jar to the girl's house and sprinkling some of its contents on the marriage book. Among the Berards in Bijapur liquor is used to purify a woman on re-admission to caste. The Koravas in Dharwar drink liquor when a girl comes of age. In the Vedic times the "soma" was an object of worship. Marwari Brahmans in Sholapur drink liquor on the full moon of "ashvin" in honour of Ambabai. In Thana, a Kunbi bride and bridegroom are seated on wooden stools and made to drink liquor when their marriage is celebrated.

"Here you have some examples of Campbell's method.—Certain obvious criticisms of the argument involved in attributing to a spirit-scaring origin the acts enumerated above will doubtless present themselves to you. Thus, for instance, it seems arguable that the acts of kissing and drinking alcohol may possess a certain attractiveness in themselves sufficient to account in large measure for their perspective of any idea of the protective popularity, irrespective of any idea of the protective or spirit-scaring value of these acts. Of course it may be argued that in each case the practice, commencing as a spirit-scaring rite, survived and extended owing to its peculiar attractiveness. This would be maintainable much as it might be argued that exogamy, or the practice of marrying outside the circle of blood relations, may have gained its widespread hold on savage peoples in all quarters of the world owing to certain physical advantages accuring therefrom. We may reasonably expect a struggle leading to the survival of the fittest among the beliefs and practices of primitive people. The special fitness of the practice of kissing and drinking alcohol in the first case, and of exogamy in the second, would, of course, be found in these practices being (1) pleasant and (2) beneficial.

"A more important criticism of any attempt to evolve a theory of a spirit-scaring origin for beliefs and customs from instances of the practices which I have briefly illustrated seems to be in the extreme probability of such practices having more than one origin. In wading through the mass of materials culled from all parts of the inhabited portions of the globe, which have been issued of recent years by professors of anthropology, a cautious student cannot fail to be struck by the facility with which a theory of the origin of a belief or practice is capable of being pushed far beyond its legitimate scope.

"To give an illustration of my meaning, it is only necessary to take a simple ceremony of common occurrence in this Presidency at the present day e.g., the levees held by H. E. the Governor in June and December. For a moment I would ask you all to project yourselves a few thousand years into the future, and to endeavour to explain the real nature of this ceremony in the same manner that the anthropologists of to-day deal with instances of primitive custom. You might first argue, in the fashion of the "Sun Myth" school of thought, which bases its conclusions mainly on philological arguments. According to this school, the published record of the holding of the levee is clearly nothing more than one of the many sun myths that are so common in the religion and superstition of the East. Levee is derived from a French verb, lever—to raise; whence "se lever"—to rise. "Lever du soleil" means sunrise; end hence levee. The Governor's appearance at this function among the State dignitories, therefore, typifies the rising of the sun. His gorgeous uniform represents the sun's brilliance. Those who receive him in the Council Hall on his arrival commonly wear stars of bright metal attached to their dress—clearly a representation of the starlit sky before the arrival of the rays of the sun. June and December are the months in which the sun attains its longest and shortest daily periods in the Northern hemisphere. The mystical ceremony of the levee is held in precisely these months. The crowd passing before the Sun god—i. e., the Governor—would clearly typify the division of the day (probably minutes, passing into oblivion as the sun waxes and wanes.

WORSHIP OF CORN-SPIRIT.

"Next, the school of anthropologists who see the worship of the Corn-spirit in most races of primitive custom would dispose of the same ceremony much as follows:—The Governor, in presiding at this function, represents the Corn-spirit, or spirit of fertility (see "The Golden Bough" for proof of the universal prevalence of this rite) and is worshipped as such on levee day. The ceremony is admitedly held at the commencement of the sowing and reaping season respectively. Thus, in June, with the arrival of the seasonable rains, the grain is thrown broadcast over the fertile lands waiting to receive it. In December, at the commencement of the harvest, the agriculturists proceeded to the fields to gather in the crop. At these two periods the spirit of fertility comes prominently before the attention of the people, and it would very naturally be concluded by acts of reverence. Corroboration for this theory is to be found in the curious headdress worn by English gentlemen attending the function, in which the beaver hat of the 18th century yokel would readily be recognised, showing that those who attended the levee represent the agriculturist prostrating himself before the corn-spirit.

"Finally, the third school, under the influence of a belief in the spirit-scaring origin of such rites, would explain the ceremony as follows:—Levees are rites for the scaring of evil spirits. Thus, on arrival at the scene of the ceremony, the Governor is received with the strains of a military band. Music, as we have been above, is a well-known spirit-scarer. The first ceremony, after the arrival of those attending the levee, is the passing of the private entree in a circle before the Governor. Walking in circle is a spirit-scaring rite. Each person passing before the Governor performs an obeisance. Bowing in a well-known spirit-scaring rite. Those who attend the ceremony wear little ornaments of metal on their dress. Metal ornaments are widely believed to be spirit-scarers, and are worn as such by all classes of the population. The levee is therefore a combination of spirit-scaring ceremonies.

"Here then you have three theories of the origin and nature of the ceremony known as a levee, none of which is in accordance with the true facts of the case.

"My object in drawing your attention in this fashion, to the need for caution in advancing an explanation of the origin of caste beliefs and customs is I need scarcely say, not in any way to discredit the value of Campbell's work. Campbell clearly had a theory that the idea of spirit-scaring accounted for much in the beliefs and customs of all caste. Owing to his premature death, he was never able to work this theory out in detail for the benefit of his readers. It would be unfair to assume that he traced all such beliefs and customs to a spirit-scaring origin, and it would be foolish to deny the great probability that many of the belief and practices described did originate in the dread of evil influences.

WHAT THE PEOPLE ARE DOING.

"But, whether you accept the theory as a complete or partial explanation of the beliefs and practices set forth, or whether you reject it for any other, the fact remains that all students will find in these notes a mine of material valuable, not so much, I submit, for the purpose of framing a theory of the probable origin of beliefs and customs—for this indeed is a process beset with pitfalls for the unwary—but for the purpose of arriving at a clear impression of what the people of this Presidency are thinking and doing in their daily struggle with the vicissitudes of life. I often wonder how the educated classes in this country can hope to serve the interests of the silent millions without an intimate knowledge of the motives and beliefs that underlie their daily actions. Yet these educated classes have so far devoted little attention to the valuable works in which caste and tribal beliefs and customs are recorded for all who care to study them. It should be the object of members of our Society to study the materials to which I have drawn your attention this afternoon, and to assist in bringing them within the reach of those who profess an interest in the people of this Presidency. I very much doubt whether you would find within easy reach a field likely to yield more fruitful results to the workers in our local anthropology.

R. I. M. S. "NORTHBROOK."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 10.

The following details leave in the R I M S "Northbrook" to-morrow:—Capt and Mrs J W H DuBoulay and two children, Lieut. May and Mrs Davies and two children. 1st Border Regiment, Lieut Wright R.I.R., and Miss Barker. 93rd Burmah Infantry, Mrs Breach. Ordnance Department, Col-Sergent and Mrs Aldridge R W F. Lieuts. May and Wright go to signalling schools. Further details are, 80 non-commissioned officers and men, 13 women, and 25 children. 1st Border Regiment, 16 men R. G. A. 7 men R. I. R. 64 non-commissioned officers and men, 2 women and 1 child. E. Surrey Regiment and 1 native officer and 50 men, and the 80th Carnatics for Port Blair.

THE Dara Ghazi Khan Relief Fund now stands at Rs. 48,595.

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BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

THE JAIRAJBHOY ESTATE.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman concluded the hearing of the suit brought by Cassambhoy Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy against Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Peerbhoy, Bart., and seventeen others in respect of his father's estate, praying for a declaration that whether or no the indenture of January, 1886, and the trustee therein, contained a valid disposition of the properties mentioned therein; also, that if the indentures and trusts should be held valid, the defective execution of the deed in plaint referred to might be aided by the Court, and the provisions of the deed might be declared valid and binding as a variation of the indenture, and for a declaration that he was now absolutely entitled to all the properties comprised in the indenture subjected to the right of the sixth, seventh and eighth defendants.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Mr. E. B. Raikes and Mr. G. R. Lowndes, appeared for the plaintiff; for the first four trustees appeared Mr. D. N. Bahadurji and Mr. J. H. Vakeel; the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the sixth defendant. The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Desai were for the seventh defendant; the eighth defendant was represented by the Hon'ble Mr Jinnah and Mr. Jayakar; Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. D. F. Mulla were for the eleventh and twelfth defendants; Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Koyaji were for the ninth and tenth defendants. Mr. Sayani and Mr. Tyebji were for the thirteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth defendants. Mr. Sayani appeared with Mr. Jafferbhoy for defendants Nos. 14 to 16.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Lordship, in delivering an oral judgment, said that he would deal with the material points to be answered in this suit separately and in the order of their difficulties and importance. The first was limitation. The trustees contended that the plaintiff was now barred by the lapse of time from bringing this suit to have the trust-deed of 1886 set aside. In answering that question was to be considered the application or otherwise of Section 10 of the Limitation Act; further it was to be considered whether in the event of there being adverse possession, time commenced to run in the lifetime of the settlor Jairajbhoy. It appeared clear that it was only in the event of all the trusts or some of them being bad that the question of limitation could arise. For if the deed in its entirety was good, then, of course, effect must be given to it irrespective of the question of lapse of time. Next was to be considered the somewhat more complicated question of how the limitation arose when the trust-deed itself was bad and void "ab initio" or whether the deed itself was good but all or any of the trust therein were bad. It was upon this point that certain amount of difficulty appeared to have been occasioned by the Courts in this country. All the English case laws on this subject appeared to his Lordship perfectly consistent and intelligible. Stating the effect of that law in the most general terms, his Lordship said that it appeared so very clear and intelligible, that it was not very easy to understand how it had been extended or appeared to have been extended in the Indian Courts so as to cover cases where trustees were not in as trespassers but in all strictness were as trustees and afterwards in the events that had happened were not as trustees of the trusts but were trustees for the grantor. It could not be denied that in considering the pleas of limitation in cases analogous to this, Courts in India had given their decisions upon Section 10 of the Limitation Act. Some of these decisions professed to be founded on the principle in Churchill and Martin and occasioned very great difficulty and were extremely hard to be reduced to a simple and consistent principle. It was no use striking the difficulty this care law gave rise to because there was an assertion that the possession of a trustee in all such cases of a resulting and implied constructive trusts might be and was sometimes adverse to attacking a trust. The strongest case perhaps was to be found in Calcutta, where it was perfectly clear that there was in the events found a resulting trust in favour of the plaintiff but the learned Judges there held that the trustee was in possession for and on behalf of the intended beneficiaries and against the resultant. That case was in all fours with the present case. In the case in 21 Bombay, a division bench of this Court consisting, of the Chief Justice Sir Charles Farran and Mr Justice Tyebji had apparently come to the same conclusion. That decision would have been binding upon his Lordship, whatever be his views on the subject, but fortunately however, the passage in point was clearly in the nature of an "obiter dictum" and when the case went to the Privy Council, their Lordships there were not disposed to adopt that part of the Lower Court's judgment. It was held in a case fitting the facts of this case with this only difference that the author of the trust was not a trustee of the same, that on failure of the declared trusts which were in favour of children unborn, the trustees, having gone in possession under the deed, were held adversely to the author of the trust and his heirs. More than 12 years having elapsed before the heir sued to have the trusts declared void, notwithstanding the fact that the Court held the trusts to be void, it refused to grant the plaintiff any relief on the ground of limitation. It appeared to his Lordship that the true law was never presented to the minds of the learned Judges who decided that case. His Lordship failed to understand how any length of possession by a trustee could be adverse to one attacking the trusts.

ARGUMENTS ON SECTION 10.

His Lordship next came to the arguments advanced to him on Section 10 of the Limitation Act. Following the word "expressed" in that Section with the view taken by the Indian Courts, his Lordship still said that it did not touch the point in this case.

His Lordship then found on the first question, that in the event of the trusts being bad and the deed good, the plaintiff was not time—barred as against the trustees.

The next question was whether the present suit was not "res judicata" by reason of certain arbitration and other proceedings between the plaintiff on the one part and Noor Mahomed and after the latter's death Khanoobai on the other.

His Lordship remarked that there could be no "res judicata" touching the subject matter of this suit, but it was likely that had Khanoobai continued to defend the suit, there might have been something like an estoppel made out, but it was to be remembered that estoppel and "res judicata" were quite distinct. His Lordship had never heard a suit being barred by limitation. Referring to the facts of the arbitration proceedings, His Lordship said that the plaintiff's position would have become awkward on the plea of estoppel had the case not been settled between him and Khanoobai and Sakinabai, and his Lordship took this opportunity of congratulating counsel for these ladies for their act in settling the suit. His Lordship then held that the suit was not "res judicata."

His Lordship then came to the consideration of what perhaps was the principal question, namely, whether the settlement of 1886 was a good and valid settlement, that was to say, whether the disposal of the property thereby made was a good gift according to the Mahomedan Law. His Lordship observed that it was not possible to dispose of the settlement as a whole without going minutely into the separate parts. After reciting the provisions of the first deed, his Lordship said that the question, and the very important question, was whether the voluntary settlement of this kind was valid gift, or, if not a gift, whether it was a will, and if not a will, it was a vakf and whether it was a good and valid will or vakf. At the end of the deed, there was a power of revocation reserved to the donor. Mr. Tyebji had pointed out perfectly correctly in his long and elaborate arguments that the power of revocation was inherent in the donor of every gift. There was a strong point in the defendants' contention that although express power was reserved in this deed, yet where gifts were made to particular persons or where the donor had received from the donors anything in exchange, then the gift was irrevocable and the revocation clause must be regarded as void. His Lordship said that to consider that point, he had to look at the nature of the gift or gifts purported to be made by the deed. The first was a gift to the donor and his Lordship did not think any serious exception could be taken to it either in theory or in practice, except this that it was entirely a meaningless gift. So far as the life-estates were concerned, his Lordship was strongly of opinion that those gifts could not be reconciled by Mahomedan Law and that they were bad "ab initio."

NOOR MAHOMED'S BEQUEST.

The gifts after the death of Noor Mahomed appeared too plainly to be contingent. Apart from the contingency, in the case of Noor Mahomed even, the gift was a gift in future. His Lordship's first point was that in his opinion no gift in future could be made by a Mahomedan "inter vivos" and he was therefore of opinion that to validate such a gift, there must be actual delivery to the donee and there must be a transfer of possession from the donor to the donee.

Continuing, his Lordship remarked that all the gifts that followed were made contingent on Noor Mahomed dying without a male issue and such it was clear beyond all doubt that they were contingent and they could not. His Lordship said with very great confidence by any stretch of ingenuity be brought within the provisions of Mahomedan Law as valid gifts. His Lordship had therefore, no hesitation in holding that they were not good gifts.

It had then been contended that this deed created in law a valid vakf in favour of the trustees of the Khoja Benevolent Fund, but his Lordship had no hesitation in holding that that portion of the instrument purporting to create a vakf was bad and void. Looking at the fact that the settlor's intentions appeared to be to make gifts "inter vivos," his Lordship did not think it necessary to go further than decide that this was a will and it became important in connection with the alleged revocation of this settlement by the unsigned will the plaintiff had propounded.

The next question his Lordship dealt with was whether or not this settlement was revoked. His Lordship observed that in course of the trial, he suggested to the learned counsel for the plaintiff that there might be considerable difficulty with regard to the law of registration, but very little arguments and none of any value were addressed to him on that point. The position was this. On the birth of the plaintiff, the settlor did wish and intend to execute the power of revocation. He took advice on the subject and finally after great discussion, a draft deed was engrossed and taken to his house for signature, but was not signed. Now his Lordship felt great doubt and uncertainty as to whether he could look at this unsigned and unregistered writing in evidencing the way in which the settlor intended to execute the power and so aid the defective execution.

After discussing the law on the point his Lordship returned to the facts which were material under this head and said that it was absolutely clear that Jairajbhoy had the intention to revoke every one of the contingent gifts and to make provisions for the plaintiff in the trusts. Now it might be doubted as to how far the English Courts would go in aiding defective execution when they felt uncertain as to the exact manner in which the power of revocation was intended to be executed. He had then to consider if he could look at the paper, unsigned and unregistered as it was for the purposes of knowing the settlor's intentions. This was a new point so far as these Courts were concerned, and it could never have arisen in English Courts. His Lordship was therefore without any authority on the point and he proposed to decide it it on the true principles of law that would be applicable to it. All this his Lordship said depended on his being satisfied that had Jairajbhoy lived he would have signed it and executed it. His Lordship did not doubt that Jairajbhoy would have signed it and his Lordship held that, as the execution was defective by reason of an act of God, the unsigned second deed ought to be effectuated by the Court to the extent of making it binding.

The effect, said his Lordship, of all these findings was that the plaintiff was entitled to succeed in this suit as against the trustees and all other beneficiaries under the deed of 1886 who had not settled with him.

DICISION OF COSTS.

It was then ordered by consent that the costs of all parties those of the trustees as between attorney and client, except those of the plaintiff, Khanoobai, Sakinabai and Sakinabai's children who were to bear their own costs, were to be paid half by the plaintiff and half by Khanoobai and Sakinabai jointly. The costs of the fifth defendant up to 4th March, 1910, and of one counsel appearing to ask for costs on the 20th February last were to be paid by the plaintiff.

The decree was to be passed in terms of the agreement with a slight modification.

POLICE COURTS.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Mazagon Police Court before Mr C. H Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Abdulla Anim, Gulam Hussein and Sherali were charged with possessing 1,466 grains of cocaine without a license.

The complaint was that Inspector Stenson proceeded to the house of the first accused in Kamatipoora where he found the four accused engaged in making small packets from a quantity of cocaine that was lying on a plank in front of them. Already they had made fifty nine bundles each containing twenty packets of two grains each. There were also near them two buckets of water kept ready to throw the cocaine in, in case they were pounced upon by the police. But before they had any time to carry this out Mr. Stenson removed the buckets and arrested the accused. The first accused had one previous conviction and was fined Rs. 200 and the rest Rs. 150 each.

BOMBAY RACES.

12th Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, 11TH MARCH.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

	p. m.
A New Maiden Plate (Divided)	2 30
An Old Maiden Plate (Divided)	3 0
A Novice Plate	3 30
A Consolation Plate...	4 0
The Spring Plate	4 30
The Musjid Plate	4 55
The Jackal Club Plate	5 25
A New Maiden Plate (Divided)	5 55
An Old Maiden Plate (Divided)	6 25

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the 1st Battalion, G I P Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES:—

	Standard Time. p. m.
Colaba	1-50
Church Gate	1-55
Arrives at Mahalaxmi	2- 5

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

Weather permitting hounds will meet on the following dates.

March 12th—Sahar Hill.
" 14th—Chuckla.
" 16th—Rifle Butts, Santa Cruz.
" 19th—(To finish the season) Sahar Village.

(a) By day the early train will not be waited for and on other dates hounds will move off at 6-30 a.m. punctually.

ELLIMAN'S
EMBROCATION

Pain arising
FROM
Rheumatism, Chronic
Lumbago, Bronchitis,
Sore Throat Sprain,
from Cold, Backache,
Cold at the Bruises,
Chest, Slight Cuts,
Neuralgia Cramp,
from Cold, Soreness of
the Limbs after exercise,
is best treated by using ELLIMAN'S according to the information given in the Elliman R.E.P. booklet 96 pages, (illustrated) which is placed inside cartons with all bottles of Elliman's price 1/1½, 2/9 & 4/-. The R.E.P. booklet also contains other information of such practical value as to cause it to be in demand for First Aid and other purposes; also for its recipes in respect of Sick Room requisites. Elliman's added to the Bath is beneficial.

Animals
Ailments may in many instances be relieved or cured by following the instructions (illustrated) given in the Elliman E. F. A. Booklet 64 pages, found enclosed in the wrappers of all bottles of ELLIMAN'S price 1/-, 2/- & 3/6.

Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

ROYAL for ANIMALS
See the Elliman E.F.A. Booklet
UNIVERSAL for HUMAN USE
See the Elliman R.E.P. Booklet
found enclosed with bottles of ELLIMAN'S
THE NAME IS ELLIMAN

ASK FOR
Shem-el-Nessim
An Inspiration in Perfume
Of all Chemists & Perfumers
J. GROSSMITH & SON LONDON

DIVINE SERVICE.

2nd Sunday in Lent, 12th March.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas' the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. C. M. Barham, Acting Archdeacon and Rev. W. A. Sawtell. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8 a.m. Ordination Service by Lord Bishop of Bombay; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion.—Choral—Merbecke. Hymns 354, 553, and 268; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: The Lord Bishop of Bombay. Canticles—Chants. Hymns 267, 154 and 252. Collections for Organ Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.; on Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill, Clergy: The Venerable Archdeacon of Bombay. 8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy: Rev. W. J. Kenelly, Senior Chaplain and Rev. J. B. Glass. —8 a. m., Holy Communion; 8-45 a. m., Matins; 5-15 p. m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Preaches.

St. John's Church, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. W. F. M. Hamerton. 8 a. m., Holy Eucharist; 11 a.m., Parade Service; 5-30 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Week days:—Thursday, 8 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 8-30 a.m., Matins daily. Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena on Thursday, 6-30 p.m.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev Cannon Heywood; Rev. J. H Robinson; Rev. T Sharpley and Rev. D. L. Joshi. 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for the Diocesan Society.

St. Paul, Kamatipura, Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev.; J. W. Kemble and P. J. E. Dimeshky. 7-30 a.m. Matins (Urdu); 8 a.m. Holy Communion (Urdu). 9-20 a.m., Holy Communion, English and Tamil alternately; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Urdu).

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. Eykyn.—8-30 a. m. Choral Celeb

BY THE WAY.

JEERING AT THE DOCTOR.

The "Hospital" seems to be sadly concerned about the jeering at the medical profession which it alleges goes on. "He (it says) who is not a frequent visitor to Radical clubs, who does not come in contact with newspaper men, and who does not read regularly the numerous naturopathic, health, and physical culture journals, and other allegedly advanced publications, can have no idea how the medical profession is ridiculed, how it is maligned, how it is lied about, how it is misrepresented, how it is 'knocked' on every possible occasion." One had hardly thought matters were quite so bad, but so it seems. Indeed, it is gravely asserted that the average physician has "no idea what effect these unceasing slanders and persistent lies have on the public mind, how suspiciously a large part of the public is beginning to look at the medical profession, how we are losing the confidence of the people, how the ground is slipping from under our feet."

A CALL FOR REFORM.

The paper admits that members of the medical profession are themselves to blame for this misunderstanding and ignorance, and it sounds a note for reform. "It is time," one is told that the profession changed its tactics and assumed a wideawake militant attitude. It is time that we actively attack error wherever it shows its head. By reading papers before lay audiences, by participating in discussions, by writing to the newspapers, by refuting the false arguments of false prophets wherever they appear, we can do much towards destroying the influence of the quacks and the irregular cults. In short, one must throw off our exclusiveness, one must go to the public and take it into one's confidence." That the doctors are in such bad odour will be news to most people.

FIRST JEWISH FOUNDLING FOR TWENTY YEARS.

A request has been made to the Whitechapel Guardians that a foundling named Joseph Soloman shall be given into the care of the Jewish Board of Guardians. This is said to be the first case of a Jewish foundling for over twenty years.

CHINESE TAKE TO CIGARETTES.

While the native is being driven from the use of opium, says the American Consul at Shanghai, he is being educated in the consumption of cigarettes, the imports of which last year reached the value of over £600,000. Millions are also being made in the native factories.

RAT PLAGUE IN IRELAND.

An invasion of rats in several parts of the South Wexford districts of Ireland has caused considerable loss to farmers. The pests have attacked and destroyed large quantities of stored potatoes and have now turned their attention to the turnip and mangold crops.

ALLEGED LIBEL BY CARTOON.

A suit brought by Mr. Massey leader of the Opposition in the New Zealand House of Representatives, against the "New Zealand Times" in which Mr. Massey claimed £2,000 damages on account of an alleged libellous cartoon published by the newspaper has resulted in a verdict for the defendants.

ENTHUSIASM IN EXTREMIS.

"A collector of postage stamps, possessing 12,544 specimens, desires to contract a marriage with a young lady, also a collector, who has the blue Mauritius stamp of 1847. No other need apply."—This advertisement in the "Figaro," Paris, submitted by a correspondent to the "Liverpool Post as the most eccentric matrimonial advertisement that ever appeared.

TO EXPLORE NEW GUINEA MOUNTAINS.

A new expedition to explore the snow mountains of New Guinea is being arranged, and it is probable that Captain von Nanhuys will be in command. The object of the explorers will be to cross Dutch New Guinea from south to north and to make a complete investigation of the Central snow range. Considerable interest is being taken in the undertaking by the Dutch Government, and Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Henry have contributed towards the cost.

OLDEST MUMMY IN THE WORLD.

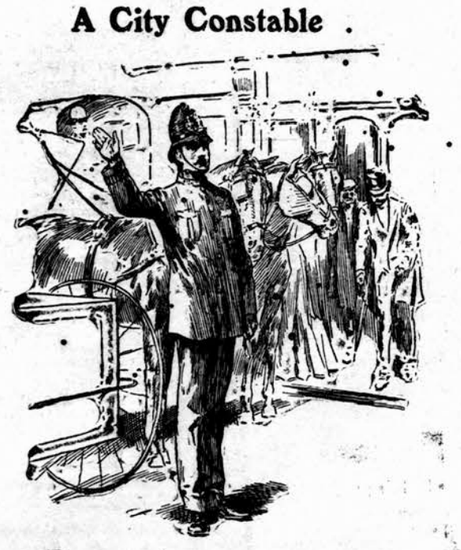
Lecturing before the Royal College of Surgeons Professor G. Elliot Smith, F. R. S., spoke of the importance of the unique mummy which is in the Royal College of Surgeons' Museum, known as Ra-Nefer, which is by far the most ancient mummy ever found, and dates back more than a millennium anterior to any other mummy sufficiently durable to have been moved into any museum. The only question that is still in dispute is whether it should be assigned to the period of the Fourth Dynasty, when the Great Pyramids of Giza were built, or to the Fifth Dynasty.

WILLIAM ETTY.

William Etty, the painter, has now a statue in ... stands near the Minister, which in Etty's ... passion. It was said that ... would have joined the ... bear to part with ... apprenticed as a ... work was un- ... days free, for ... even in ... closing ... but over ... shed the ... parish ... He ... travelled ... pt with ... South ... tter of ... quain- ... en the ... ly well- ... appoint- ... the new ... country ... and (2) ... remove ... interest in ... sh he always ... so that the ... was neglec- ... counsel after ... ase was so ... an assurance, ... be heard. ... rance, but if ... ich counsel ... other matter. ... ious-minded ... on asking ... uld be told ... t, that they ... hoped he ... always re- ... -day and ... ith a sense ... arty in the ... tion referred ... true sportsman ... for Derby-day, was ... on to all the sporting ... belonged to that world ... his court when in town. ... aron was hearing ... ooze with ... of spectacles on, one on his nose ... his forehead his attention was drawn to ... conduct of a little man in the well of the court who kept rising and bowing to the bench. Looking at him, the Judge immediately exclaimed. "Custance the jockey, as I'm alive" and bowed most politely to the most famous jockey of the day.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovers of the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesales depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

A City Constable



Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Rheumatism

From all lands, deputations come to study the *method* which has made the London Constable superior to all others. "The *method* by which I make myself *equal to my work*," says Constable Lawrence, "consists of taking Phosferine at intervals, as in this way I keep myself alert mentally and physically." Since taking Phosferine, Constable Lawrence can remain on "point" duty in all weathers, controlling the amazing volume of City traffic, without experiencing the terrible nerve strain and weariness which formerly distressed him. Even amongst men who excel, Constable Lawrence is known as an exceedingly capable officer, equal to any emergency, and he declares that Phosferine alone enables him to maintain himself in this fine condition.

Quite removed.

Constable Lawrence, 398, High Road, Tottenham, writes:—"Possibly there is not an occupation more nerve trying than that of a "point-duty" policeman, especially when the roads are slippery and the drivers have a difficulty in holding up their horses. Add to this, the skidding of motor omnibus and the dodging of taxi-cabs, &c., it will be seen that my duty is not a pleasant one. I am sure that no one would care to change places with us for more than a few minutes, for it would at once be felt that the dangers are too numerous to cope with. Policemen look big, strong men, but are just as likely to get run down in health as other men, and this is what happened to me sometime ago, when I suffered from headaches, nerve-depression, lassitude and rheumatic pains. After trying many remedies, I was recommended Phosferine, and can say that it is a wonderful renewer of health, and seems to put fresh life into one from the first dose. I am now quite myself again, and very thankful that Phosferine was brought to my notice."—March 5, 1910.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family	The Imperial Family of China
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents —

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SIMPLE AFTERNOON DRESSES.

There are numberless models for afternoon dresses in all kinds of materials. Tussore, taffetas, striped silk, figured muslin, crepe de Chine, and foulard will all be worn, and etamine is to be in high favour both for dresses and coats. One remembers one charming little dress in black taffetas with an under-dress of emerald green which showed down the front and just a little round the feet. The corsage, which was all in a piece with the skirt, rather like a long Directoire coat, had a waist-belt of emerald green wooden beads which fell in a sort of chatelaine down the skirt. The decollete was worked with a few dull gold flowers, and above this rose a very small guimpe of cream lace. The sleeves were long and tight to the wrists, with tiny green cuffs just under the black, not over, and with narrow cream lace cuffs turned back. There was another dress in chaloupe red crepe de Chine, with a deep blue Russian tunic in etamine and over the shoulder was slung a long blue cord, from which hung a square-shaped bag embroidered in rich Eastern colouring. This kind of short Russian tunic is almost the only tunic one sees now, unless one counts the draped over-skirt, which is generally made in lace, embossed gauze, crepe de Chine, or etamine, never by any chance in beaded net.

ONE ECCENTRIC MODEL.

The most eccentric model shown in this altogether charming collection was one which was a copy of the Zouave soldier dress. The girl who showed it, writes a Paris correspondent, was a pretty, lithe creature with dark eyes, and in her expression a nuance of "diablerie" which went well with her costume. Her hair was bound round with some silver grey gauze, and her full trousers and corsage were in the softest kind of black charmeuse which in certain lights looked grey. Round the high waist-line ran a broad embroidered band of shaded gold tinsel with a hint of bronze green in it, and the sleeves were long balloons, tightened at the wrist. There was nothing in the dress which could be objected to in the way of daring lines, but the frank copy of the Eastern soldier whose reputation for gaiety is well known caused it to be looked upon as a fantasy.

THE LUXURY ON THE THEATRE DRESS.

No longer does one go to see a play garbed in the oldest "evening gown" in one's wardrobe. The theatre now requires a confection specially created for the occasion; for does not a theatre party always imply a smart little theatre supper to follow, when a pretty frock is the cynosure of all eyes? One such dress might be of Nile green mousseline de soie, having a tunic of silver grey tulle bordered with zibeline, and the V shaped decolletage finished in the same way, has a bunch of pink roses tucked into the waist. Worn with a pink and gold brocaded clock and a pink bandeau in the hair would make a to ill the which should cer.ainly call forth the admiration of all and sundry.

No danger in eating freshly baked cakes, scones, tea-bread, etc., when

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

(Trade Mark)

—the *sure* raising powder—is used.

Everything baked with "Paisley Flour" is most digestible, even when new, and do you know that any cakes left over and reheated in the oven the following day are almost equal to the freshly baked.

Made by Brown & Polson. Every tin contains recipes for tempting cakes, etc.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 10.

The weather has now disturbed the whole area from West Baluchistan to the United Provinces. A light precipitation has occurred generally in Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Provinces and Kashmir and locally in Sind, the Punjab and the United Provinces. Rainfall has begun in Rajputana. The Burma and Assam rainfall has ceased stop. The Peninsula, Ootacamund and Bangalore report thunderstorms giving two inches.

The forecast shows a continuance of precipitation throughout the whole of North-West India and possibly an extension eastward into the United Provinces. Dry weather will prevail elsewhere, except for local thunderstorms.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 10TH MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 10th March, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 0·33" of rain, Ambala and Delhi 0·10" each. Skies are moderately clouded in the south-eastern districts and heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect in the south-west and north Punjab; night temperature is in excess at Lahore and in the eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in slight excess in the western districts; the minimum is also in excess except at Jhansi and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Karachi reports 0·14" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in Sind and moderately clouded in Rajputana. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in excess at Jaipur and Kotah; night temperature is above normal except at Karachi and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Veraval and Surat; the minimum is in excess over the whole division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in excess at Poona and Hyderabad and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—The depression which lay between Bikaner and Jacobabad is shown to-day in the neighbourhood of Lahore. It has been the cause of a hailstorm at Lahore and light rain in the extreme eastern districts of the Punjab. Another depression is entering Sind; light rain has fallen at Karachi. Skies are now heavily clouded in Sind, in the south-western and the submontane districts of the Punjab and moderately clouded over the rest of north-west India. Cloud has increased also in Kathiawar and Gujarat. In the south of the Peninsula, Bangalore reports 2·00" of rain during a hailstorm.

Local rain is likely in the Punjab, Sind, the adjacent parts of Kathiawar and Gujarat. Some dust or thunderstorms may occur in Rajputana and a few thunderstorms in the Madras Deccan and Mysore.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

GOLF NOTES.

A BOGUS BOGEY.

"The Royal and Ancient Club has at length recognised Bogey play." "Now that the views of St. Andrews are known." "Bogey has now an official and recognised code." These are typical examples of the kind of statements that have been made in the Press about the new Bogey rules during the past week, and the wonder is that men who occupy responsible positions should be found so ignorant of the facts of a game which they write about. Whatever the merits or demerits of the new code may be, writes Garden G. Smith in the "Globe" it is not an official and recognised code, except to the Midland Golf Association which has adopted it. It does not represent "the views of St. Andrews," and the Royal and Ancient Golf Club has not recognised Bogey play. So far as we are aware the Royal and Ancient Club and the Rules of Golf Committee continues to regard Bogey and all his works with the loathing which the righteous feel towards the Evil One, and the code which has been prepared by the Rules of Golf Committee for the Midland Golf Association can only be charitably regarded as a kind of religious formula prescribed by the unco-guid for curing their benighted brethren of the Midlands of their horrible devil worship.

APATHY OF THE AVERAGE GOLFER.

The average golfer is perhaps to be excused if he takes no interest in and knows nothing about how the game of golf is governed. At any rate it is quite obvious that he does not care one brass farthing what the Rules of Golf Committee, whoever they may be, may do, unless they actually come and squat upon the course on which he happens to be playing and impede his strokes. This form of annoyance the Rules Committee has not yet attempted. But equally grave and unwarrantable interferences with his golfing liberties are now constantly being made, and simply because he does not understand them, or because they have no apparent immediate effect on his present enjoyment, the average golfer goes on his way content. He is vaguely loyal to "St. Andrews," but what St. Andrews' authority is made up of, and how it is exercisable are matters on which he possesses no knowledge. This ignorance, as we have said is perhaps excusable in the ordinary golfer, who is not even able to understand or learn the rules of the game he plays, but it is surely quite inexcusable on the part of those whose business it is to follow closely and comment intelligently on all matters affecting the game and its government. But statements and comments like those we have quoted at the head of this article clearly show that those who make them are quite ignorant of the parts and working of the legislative machine.

R. AND A. AND RULES COMMITTEE.

These writers are apparently under the impression that the Rules of Golf Committee and the Royal and Ancient Club are one and the same thing. This, however, is very far from being the case. The Rules Committee is merely a committee appointed by the Royal and Ancient Club to deal with all questions relating to the "rules and customs of golf" but any recommendations it may make on that subject have to be submitted to and approved by the general meeting of the club before they have any validity or authority. In other words, the opinions of the Rules of Golf Committee on any new legislation have no more official authority, until they have been endorsed and accepted by the Royal and Ancient Club, than the opinions, say, of the Midland Golf Association or the Mesopotamian and Central Asian Golf Union. To say, therefore, because the Rules of Golf Committee has assisted the Midland Golf Association to draw up a code of rules for itself that we have now got an official and recognised code of "Bogey" rules from the Royal and Ancient Club is, on the face of it, the sheerest nonsense.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

But this by no means exhausts the pernicious effects of this ignorant and false presentation of the facts. There is the constitutional aspect of the question. The Rules Committee is appointed solely for dealing with the rules and customs of golf. Rules for Bogey play have never been nor are they even now included in the Rules of Golf as authorised by the Royal and Ancient Club. On the contrary, the Rules Committee has made it clear that there is no intention of submitting the code, which it has prepared for the approval of the Royal and Ancient Club, and we have ourselves the assurance of the Chairman of the Committee that there is no question of adding the new Bogey code to the statute-book. The Club, indeed, which includes the Committee continues to abhor Bogey play, and the question arises, by what right has the Rules of Golf Committee made laws without the consent of the club, for a popular form of the game which the ruling body does not recognise, and does not intend to recognise, in direct opposition to its original and long-established practice in this country. We say that the Committee has acted in an utterly unconstitutional manner, and that if the Royal and Ancient Club endorses its Committee's action it will be breaking faith with the golfers and Clubs all over the world who give it their allegiance on the basis that the constitution will not be infringed.

THE AMERICAN CONTRIBUTION.

The Rules of Golf Committee have thus got themselves and the club by whom they are appointed into a pretty considerable tangle, and their embarrassment will certainly not be lessened on receipt of a letter which is probably by now winging its way from New York to St. Andrews from the U.S.G.A. to the Rules of Golf Committee. In order to demonstrate its complete confidence in the Rules Committee and its unabated loyalty to St. Andrews the U.S.G.A. is to submit its proposed rules on Bogey play for the criticism of the rules Committee! As it has been announced that the American ideas about Bogey play are the same as those which the Rules Committee has already embodied in the code adopted by the Midland Association, the U.S.G.A. probably thinks that it is making a safe bid for a return of its touching confidence, but the ordinary man will ask why the U. S. G. A. should apply to a body and club which absolutely abhors the name of Bogey, and neither recognises it nor practises it, for guidance as to how it should be played. The proper course for the Rules Committee would surely be to refer the U. S. G. A. to that august body the Midland Golf Association, which is the only Association in the world which plays Bogey under the American system. We make no doubt that the U. S. G. A. and the M. G. A. between them could still find some rags of golfing respectability to tear from the tattered form of the British Bogey, which now haunts the Midlands. Still, it is quite open to the Rules Committee to give its opinion on the American code for what it may be worth, and it is quite open to the U. S. G. A., should the Rules Committee submit any amendments, to treat these, as they did the prohibition of the Schenectady, as merely optional. It is in such crazy and futile shallows that the dignified current of golfing politics is being lost.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 11th February.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 11th Feb.1911				
G.I.P. Ry. Including I.M. Ry. System...	2792·17	1511577	8336312	984788
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·66	28775	151497	180279
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	3354	8365	1201
Total...	2958·12	1543706	8496174	10040183
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 11th Feb.1910				
G.I.P. Ry. Including I, M. Ry. System...	2784·67	1718198	8535575	10313773
A. D. C. Ry. ...	125·66	30540	141802	172342
B.-K. Ry.....	40·29	1465	6137	7902
Total .	2950·62	1750203	8743814	10494017
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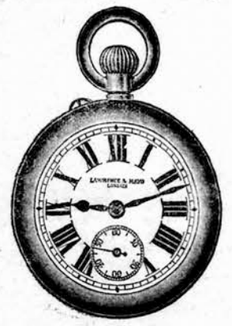

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Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 6... Frenchurch-Street, London E. C.